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Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the Year 1928

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No. 4618/7 of 1929.

From

P. A. KELLY, Esq., C.I.E.,

Commissioner of Police,

Bombay;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

Home Department, Bombay.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:

Bombay, 4th May 1929.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the year 1928.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075, dated the 14th July 1886, the report was forwarded to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and a copy of that officer's reply No. 2663, dated the 3rd May 1929, is appended herewith.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. A. KELLY,

Commissioner of Police.

No. 2663 of 1929.

From

H. P. DASTUR, Esq., LL.B., Bar-at-Law,
Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge,
Bombay;

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S COURT,
Esplanade, Bombay, 3rd May 1929.

Sir,

I have the honour to return herewith the Bombay City Police Administration Report for the year 1928 forwarded with your letter No. 4531/7, dated the 1st instant, and to state that I have no remarks to offer.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) H. P. DASTUR,
Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

True copy.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 4530/7 of 1929.

From

P. A. KELLY, Esq., C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

H. F. KNIGHT, Esq., B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.,
Secretary to the Government of Bombay,
Home Department, Bombay.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE:
Bombay, 1st May 1929.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1928 with the usual statements as appendices.

2. I was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police throughout the year.

The Deputy Commissioners were :—

Special Branch ..	.. Mr. J. R. Jacob from 1st to 31st January;
	Khan Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji Petigara, I.S.O., from 1st February to the end of the year.
Crime Branch ..	.. Mr. E. L. Cauty from 1st to 31st January;
	Mr. F. E. Sharp from 1st February to the end of the year.
Divisions ..	.. Mr. R. H. Haslam from 1st January to 18th April;
	Mr. J. E. V. Mason from 19th April to 2nd July;
	Mr. D. Healy from 3rd July to 13th October;
	Mr. H. E. Butler from 14th to 18th October in addition to his own duties as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Port;
	Mr. H. S. Needham from 19th October to the end of the year.
Port	.. Mr. F. E. Sharp from 1st to 31st January;
	Mr. H. E. Butler from 1st February to the end of the year.

I give below a list of the Police Divisions showing the various areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each Division :—

A Division ..	.. Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao.
B ,, ..	.. Market, Mandvi, Chakla, Umerkhadi and Dongri.
C ,, ..	.. Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chaupati, Walkeshwar and Gamdevi.
D ,, ..	.. Mazagaon, Tarwady, Kamathipura, New Nagpada, Mahaluxmi and Jacob Circle.
E ,, ..	.. Parel, Matunga, Mahim and Worli.
H and I Divisions..	.. Bombay Harbour and Docks.
L Division ..	.. Head Quarters—Armed and Unarmed Police.
M ,, ..	.. Mounted Police.

Reported crime, cognizable and non-cognizable.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 136,080 against 136,619 in 1927 and 138,675 in 1926. The subjoined table gives details of the total volume of crime in 1927 and 1928 :—

—	1927				
	Cognizable			Non-cognizable	Total crime
	Police	Magisterial	Total		
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ..	2	....	2	....	2
Class I	61	1	62	20	82
Class II	1,007	45	1,052	....	1,052
Class III	1,743	20	1,763	10	1,773
Class IV	62	82	144	2,250	2,394
Class V	5,453	486	5,939	176	6,115
Total ..	8,328	634	8,962	2,456	11,418
Class VI	86,926	19,425	106,351	18,850	125,201
Grand Total ..	95,254	20,059	115,313	21,306	136,619

—	1928				
	Cognizable			Non-cognizable	Total crime
	Police	Magisterial.	Total		
Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy..	3	....	3	....	3
Class I	89	....	89	58	147
Class II	914	48	962	1	963
Class III	1,625	12	1,637	9	1,646
Class IV	48	76	124	1,923	2,047
Class V	5,107	323	5,430	226	5,656
Total ..	7,786	459	8,245	2,217	10,462
Class VI	85,852	20,170	106,022	19,596	125,618
Grand Total ..	93,638	20,629	114,267	21,813	136,080

There was, on the whole, a decrease of 539 cases as compared with the figures of 1927. In the year 1927 there was a decrease of 2,056 as compared with the figures of 1926.

Statement A, Part I, Police cognizable cases.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police during the year was 93,638 against 95,254 in 1927 and 95,314 in 1926.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) there were 7,786 cases against 8,328 in 1927 and 7,954 in 1926.

Under Class VI, 85,852 cases were reported against 86,926 in 1927 and 87,360 in 1926.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

5. Including 1,050 cases pending from the previous year *plus* 44 cases of previous years again brought on to the register during the year, there were 94,732 cases for disposal during the year under report against 96,085 in 1927 and 96,523 in 1926.

Of the total cases for disposal, 8,380 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 86,352 under Class VI.

The total of Indian Penal Code crime (Classes I to V) for the year 1928 is the lowest since the year 1911 and shows a decrease of 542 cases

compared with the year 1927. The following are the figures of crime under the Indian Penal Code since 1911 :—

Year.	Indian Penal Code cases, Classes I to V.	Year.	Indian Penal Code cases, Classes I to V.
1912	7,858	1921	11,247
1913	7,995	1922	11,348
1914	8,246	1923	11,394
1915	8,408	1924	11,190
1916	8,840	1925	9,603
1917	9,262	1926	7,954
1918	9,776	1927	8,328
1919	11,543	1928	7,786
1920	11,642		

There has been a reduction of 30 per cent. in crime compared with the crime of 6 years ago. Every Police Station in the City has contributed to this reduction.

Great credit is due to the officers of the Lamington Road, Nagpada and Princess Street Police Stations for their control of crime in their sections. Some years ago these sections had an annual total of about 1,200 cases and now it is about half that amount. DeLisle Road Police Station which is in the centre of the mill district had a reduction from 514 in 1927 to 346 in 1928. This is remarkable in view of the fact that all the mills were on strike for 6 months in the year.

Dacoities decreased from 9 to 1, robberies from 93 to 73, house-breaking from 1,635 to 1,550, thefts from 4,338 to 4,112 while rioting increased from 26 to 32.

Compared with the year 1927, Class VI, the bulk of which represents local Act cases, has also recorded a small decrease of 1,074 cases, the total number for the year being 85,852 as against 86,926 for the preceding year.

Police cognizable cases struck off.

6. The total number of excluded cases for the year 1928 was 327 against 490 in 1927 and 687 in 1926 ; of these, 168 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 159 under Class VI against 226 and 264 in the preceding year. Of the excluded cases, 44 were declared to be false as compared with 40 in 1927 and 87 in 1926.

In 7 cases compensation ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under section 553, Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 0·35.

8 complainants were prosecuted under section 182, Indian Penal Code, with the result that 2 were convicted, 2 were acquitted and the cases against the remaining 4 were pending at the end of the year.

Pending police cases.

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 1,249 as against 1,050 in 1927 and 785 in 1926.

True police cognizable cases.

8. 93,125 cases of all classes were classified as true against 94,511 in 1927 and 95,026 in 1926. Of these, 84,685 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 90·94 as compared with 91·96 in 1927 and 93·65 in 1926.

Under the Indian Penal Code, 7,613 cases were classified as true against 7,927 in 1927 and 7,623 in 1926. Of these, 2,864 resulted in conviction giving a percentage of 37·62 against 38·67 in 1927 and 42·52 in 1926.

Under Class VI, 85,512 cases were classified as true. Of these, 81,821 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 95·68 against 96·84 in 1927 and 98·11 in 1926.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 98·30.

Undetected police cognizable cases.

9. The total number of cases of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 3,748 against 3,779 in 1927 and 3,393 in 1926. The percentage of non-detection works out to 3·96 against 3·93 in 1927 and 3·52 in 1926.

Result of trial by classes.

10. *Class I—Offences against the State, etc.*—In this class there were 111 cases for disposal including 22 cases pending from the preceding year against 72 in 1927 and 70 in 1926. Convictions were obtained in 48 cases as against 35 in 1927.

The increase is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1927.	1928.
Offences relating to coin	2	4
Offences relating to stamps ..	10	16
Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	6	13
Offences relating to currency notes and Bank notes	..	2
Other offences against public justice ..	10	19
Rioting or unlawful assembly ..	26	32

On the other hand the head " Personating public servant or soldier " shows a decrease of 4 cases.

Class II—Serious offences against the person.—Under this head there were 1,091 cases for disposal including 172 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 5 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register as compared with 1,106 in 1927 and 958 in 1926. Convictions were obtained in 331 cases as against 350 in 1927.

The following heads are mainly responsible for the decrease :—

	1927.	1928.
Culpable homicide	11	8
Exposure of infants, etc.	7	2
Attempt at and abetment of suicide ..	55	47
Grievous hurt	293	287
Hurt	351	280
Kidnapping, etc.	102	81
Criminal force to women, etc. ..	33	27
Rash or negligent act, etc.	42	36

On the other hand an increase is noticeable under the following heads :—

	1927.	1928.
Attempt at murder	14	17
Rape by a person other than the husband ..	23	30
Unnatural offence	18	29
Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	8
Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty	18	23

Class III—Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.—Including 80 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 7 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register, there were 1,712 cases for disposal against 1,807 in 1927 and 1,518 in 1926. Convictions were obtained in 327 cases as against 367 in 1927.

There is an all round decrease in this class as shown below :—

	1927.	1928.
Dacoity, etc.	9	1
Robbery	93	73
Serious mischief, etc.	4	..
Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	2	..
Lurking house-trespass, etc.	1,635	1,550

Class IV—Minor offences against the person.—In this category there were 53 cases including 5 cases pending from the preceding year as against 63 in both the years 1926 and 1927. Convictions were obtained in 4 cases as against 6 in 1927.

There is a decrease in both the heads of this class as follows :—

	1927.	1928.
Wrongful restraint and confinement ..	53	40
Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ..	9	8

Class V—Minor offences against property.—Including 269 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 32 cases of the previous years again brought on to the register, there were 5,408 cases for disposal as against 5,682 in 1927 and 5,697 in 1926. Convictions were obtained in 2,153 cases as against 2,307 in 1927.

There is an all round decrease in this class as shown below :—

	1927.	1928.
Theft	4,338	4,112
Criminal breach of trust	601	577
Receiving stolen property	88	63
Cheating	412	353
Criminal or house-trespass, etc.	14	2

Class VI—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 86,352 cases inclusive of 500 cases pending from the preceding year as compared with 87,353 in 1927 and 88,216 in 1926. Convictions were obtained in 81,828 cases as against 83,849 in 1927.

Serious offences.

11. There were 71 cases of murder and attempted murder including 14 cases pending from the preceding year *plus* 2 cases of previous years again brought on to the register against 65 in 1927 and 58 in 1926. Of these, 18 ended in conviction, 11 in acquittal, 29 remained undetected (including 20 infanticide cases), 1 was declared to be false, 11 were pending at the close of the year and in the remaining 1 case the accused was declared to be a lunatic.

There were 9 cases of culpable homicide inclusive of 1 case pending from the preceding year. Of these, 6 ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal and 2 remained undetected.

Of the 55 murders and attempted murders reported during the year, the victims in 30 cases were males, in 3 females, in 1 case the victim was a child. The remaining 21 were cases of infanticide. The motive of crime in 8 cases was jealousy, in 3 cases gain and in 2 cases the motive was to evade arrest by the police. In the 21 infanticide cases the motive was, apparently, the desire of the mother to conceal her shame. Of the remaining 21 cases, in 2 cases the motive could not be ascertained, in 1 case the accused committed suicide and laid a false charge of murder in his dying deposition, and in 18 cases the crime was due to quarrels, etc.

In no case of infanticide was a conviction obtained.

The following cases are worthy of mention :—

(1) This is a case in which a flying squad patrol was responsible for the immediate discovery of a serious crime which occurred on the night of April 20th. The patrol was passing through Bhandari Street in the Maharbauri Section at about 2-40 a.m. when they heard piercing shrieks issuing from a house. Anxious to discover the cause of the screams, they went to the house and found the door locked from inside. They forced it open and on entering found the body of a Hindu male literally hacked to pieces : near-by was a woman so seriously injured that she died very shortly after admission to hospital, while a third person the murderer was discovered crouching in a corner of a verandah.

Enquiries revealed an unfortunate domestic tragedy. The murderer was one Bala Bhika, the husband of the woman, Bhagibai, who had been carrying on an intrigue with the murdered man, Bhiwa Bhairoo,

who was boarding with them. On several occasions, Bhagibai had been discovered by her husband in the act of adultery with her paramour. He had apparently shown more patience than is usual on such occasions and had contented himself with warning them both.

On the night of the murder, Bala Bhika and his wife retired to rest, on a verandah, at about 11-00 p.m. Shortly before 2-00 a.m. Bala awoke and found his wife missing. Picking up a new chopper, which he had purchased presumably as a weapon of revenge, he crept quietly to Bhiwa's room, and discovered his wife there, in *flagrante delicto*. He attacked them both on the spot.

He was arrested and put up for trial. Throughout h. pleaded guilty and was sentenced in the High Court on each charge to suffer imprisonment for 10 years, the sentences to run concurrently.

(2) At about 5-30 a.m. on April 12th, 1928 when the Princess Street Police Station Flying Squad were returning from duty along Kalbadevi Road, one of the constables noticed two men standing in front of a *bidi* shop apparently making a purchase. Their appearance and behaviour aroused the suspicion of the constable who followed them and seeing them turn towards Kolbhat Lane, he asked them to stop. They began to run along the lane, and the constable gave chase.

One of the suspects who subsequently gave a fictitious name as " Gazi Mustafa Kamal Badshah " took out a knife and tried to stab the constable, but he dodged the blow and continued to give chase. A man coming from the opposite direction named Vithoba Bhau, a hawker in fruits, made an effort to stop the suspect " Gazi Mustafa " and was seriously stabbed in the back. " Gazi " then made his way into some narrow byelanes and was confronted by another man named Kashinath Ganpat who was struck in the face with the knife. He continued running through some winding *gullies* and eventually climbed over a wall. The constable came up and his shouts attracted some men who surrounded the " Gazi " though nobody was bold enough to go near him. To distract attention and possibly to gain time and make a further attempt to escape the " Gazi " threw his coat and a watch into a gutter but the ruse failed. Eventually thinking discretion the better part of valour he surrendered. The injured men were immediately taken to hospital. The coat and watch thrown down by " Gazi " were later identified as stolen property. " Gazi " was charged for offences under sections 307, 326 and 380, Indian Penal Code, and was later sentenced in the High Court as follows :—

1. Under section 307, Indian Penal Code, 8 years' rigorous imprisonment.
2. Under section 326, Indian Penal Code, 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.
3. Under section 380, Indian Penal Code, 3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Mirza who presided over the Sessions recommended Vithoba Bhau for compensation and Government were pleased to sanction Rs. 200. Unfortunately he died soon after the case was over and the money was paid to his wife.

(3) About the end of May information was received that certain people in Bombay were selling Cutch State coins known as "Panchias" at a lower rate than the usual price and it was suspected that the coins were counterfeit. With the aid of an informant and a bogus purchaser the police laid a trap and on 11th June 1928 succeeded in arresting two men Kuverji Rajpal and Maruti Gopal, in the act of selling counterfeit "Panchias" in a Hindu restaurant at Pydhoni. Maruti Gopal made a statement and pointed out a work-shop in Fanaswadi where the coins were being made. Dies and various implements for counterfeiting such as a melting pot, moulds, a rolling machine, and a cutting and pressing machine were found in the work-shop, the proprietor of which was a man named Girdharlal Manchharam. The leader of the gang who had bought most of the dies and implements was one Lakshmidas Trikamji and he was later arrested. Some of the counterfeit coins had been sent to Cutch State for sale with one Asti Kara. Asti Kara was subsequently arrested with 480 counterfeit "Panchias" in Cutch State and was extradited together with the property.

All five accused were committed to the Sessions and with the exception of Girdharlal Manchharam whose defence was that he manufactured them thinking they were medals, were convicted as follows :—

(1) Lakshmidas Trikamji to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 231 and 235, Indian Penal Code.

(2) Kuverji Rajpal to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 231, 235, 239 and 242, Indian Penal Code.

(3) Asti Kara to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 231, 235, 237 and 242, Indian Penal Code.

(4) Maruti Gopal to 3 months' simple imprisonment under section 242, Indian Penal Code.

Girdharlal Manchharam was acquitted.

12. The Sessions Court tried 130 cases against 155 in 1927 and 105 in 1926. Of these, 86 ended in conviction, 40 in acquittal, 3 were withdrawn and in 1 case the accused was declared to be a lunatic. These cases involved altogether 206 persons of whom 131 were convicted, 71 were acquitted, the charges against 3 were withdrawn and the remaining 1 was declared to be a lunatic.

Sessions cases and persons.

Failure in 32 per cent. of the cases sent for trial to the Sessions is not very satisfactory but it is a curious fact that acquittals in the High Court Sessions are mainly connected with outrages against women, rape, kidnapping, etc. Out of the 40 cases which ended in acquittal 21 were cases of rape and kidnapping.

37 such cases were sent up during the year of which 21 ended in acquittal and only 16 in conviction.

13. I subjoin the usual statement compiled by the Coroner of Bombay of cases of suicide :—

	Male.	Female.
Europeans	4	2
Native Christians	6	2
Muhammadans	10	3
Parsis	7	1
Jews	2	..
Hindus	55	23
Total ..	84	31
Grand total ..	115	

During the year the Coroner held 696 inquests as against 669 in 1927 and 665 in 1926.

In exercise of the power vested in them by Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5819, dated 16th September 1902, the police disposed of 4 cases of simple accidental deaths against 14 in 1927 and 7 in 1926.

Offences under special and local laws.

14. Including 473 cases pending from the preceding year, the offences under the special and local laws dealt with by the police numbered 86,074 against 87,064 in 1927 and 87,862 in 1926. Of these, 81,594 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the following Acts :—

The Bombay City Police Act,

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act,

The Public Conveyances Act, and

The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act.

Offences under the other local Acts were comparatively few.

Criminal Tribes.—The total number of registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay in the beginning of the year was 1,431. 97 were added to the roll while 137 were removed from the roll during the year owing to death, cancellation, transfer to Districts or Settlements. The net number of registered members of criminal tribes in Bombay at the end of the year was 1,391 as detailed below :—

Mang garudis	619
Waghris	577
Bhamptas	144
Kaikadis	51
Total ..	1,391

Finger impression slips of 272 persons were recorded during the year. Of these, 88 were registered and 184 were not registered as nothing incriminating was found against them.

104 persons were prosecuted under section 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Of these, 96 were convicted and 8 were discharged.

24 persons were dealt with under section 25 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Of these, 23 were transferred upcountry for trial under section 22 and the charge against 1 was withdrawn.

5 persons were deported as under :—

4 under section 27 (1) of the Bombay City Police Act, and
1 under section 3 of the Foreigners Act.

Total .. 5

213 upcountry registrees came to Bombay for work on passes during the year. 62 of these are still here, the rest having returned.

Beggars.—Action was taken against 973 professional beggars under the provisions of section 121 while 1 beggar was deported under section 27 (2), Bombay City Police Act.

Bombay Children Act and Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act.—Owing to financial stringency no special police staff has still been sanctioned for the working of these two Acts but as in the year 1927 a staff consisting of 1 Deputy Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors and 4 Head Constables was spared from the existing strength of the Force for this purpose and the following is the summary of the work done by this staff :—

With a view to dealing with children residing in brothels and with prostitutes 50 notices were taken out under section 7 (1) (*d*) or (*e*) of the Bombay Children Act. These notices concerned 58 children. In 28 cases the children were removed from the objectionable places by the parties concerned after time was given by the Juvenile Court and the notices were thereupon discharged. The remaining 22 cases were pending at the close of the year. The activities of the staff in this direction were suspended for the first half of the year owing to some legal difficulties in respect of Rule 17 of the Bombay Children Rules, 1928. Government were approached in the matter and the necessary amendment was made in the rule in June 1928.

The provisions of the Children Act are now well-known to the brothel keepers and prostitutes with the result that very few minor children are now found in objectionable places except infants under 3 or 4 years and who cannot be removed from their mothers. A well-to-do class known as Kalawantanis (singing and dancing girls) from Goa have recently established a boarding house on Girgaum Back Road for their children which is managed by people of their own class.

Under the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, 65 cases were taken up as under :—

35 cases under section 3 (soliciting) against 15 males and 20 females. 34 of these ended in conviction and in the remaining one the accused who was an old woman was given the benefit of doubt and was discharged.

17 cases under section 5 against pimps for living on the earning of prostitutes; of these, 7 ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal, in one case the accused died shortly after the proceedings were instituted while the remaining 8 cases were pending at the close of the year.

10 cases under section 6 for procuring in which 16 accused persons (11 males and 5 females) were involved. 3 of these ended in conviction, 1 in acquittal, 2 were classified as mistake of facts and the remaining 4 were pending.

3 cases were dealt with under section 7 (importing girls into Bombay for prostitution). These involved 5 persons (4 males and 1 female). 2 of these cases ended in conviction and 1 was pending.

Besides these cases 9 girls were taken charge of from brothels on suspicion. 6 of these were found to be over 18 years of age and hence no case was registered with regard to them. In 1 case the girl who was found to be about 17 years of age absconded from the Vigilance Association's Shelter whilst enquiries were in progress hence no further action could be taken in her case. The cases in respect of the remaining 2 girls were under enquiries at the close of the year.

The staff also took up 10 cases under the Indian Penal Code (section 366 or 373) in which 12 persons were involved—2 of these cases ended in conviction and 3 in acquittal or discharge of the accused person. 1 case was classed as mistake of facts as the girl was found to be over 18 years of age. In 1 case the accused who was enlarged on bail by the court absconded. The remaining 3 cases were pending.

Of the 18 cases which were pending at the close of the year 1927, 10 ended in conviction while the remaining 8 in acquittal or discharge.

Betting and Gaming.—Hitherto, no mention of the efforts of the Bombay City Police to suppress gaming in the City of Bombay has been made in the Annual Report, the statistics having been incorporated in the general table of cases under the minor Acts. My reason for inserting a special paragraph in the report this year is that the opinion prevails in some sections of the public that the police do little or nothing to suppress gambling and even connive at it for their own profit and I therefore think it desirable to give some details of the work done. Only those whose duty it is to enforce the law on gambling know the wile and the cunning of the gaming house keeper and the difficulty of obtaining evidence. There is not in my opinion one gaming house in Bombay that is operating with the connivance of the police and if anybody is of the contrary opinion and is prepared to prove it I shall be happy to give him every assistance.

I have divided statistics into the four following parts:—

(*a*) Raids on bucket shops.
(*b*) Raids on houses other than bucket shops.
(*c*) Gaming in public places in connection with race betting.
(*d*) Gaming (other than race betting) in public places.

Gaming houses.

1	Bucket shops 2	Gaming houses other than bucket shops 3
Number raided	14	109
Number of persons arrested	57	538
Number convicted	21	377
Number acquitted or discharged	8	75
Number absconding	....	1
Number pending	28	85
Excluding persons pending percentage of persons convicted to arrested.	72·41	83·22

Gaming in public places.

1	Cases in connection with wagering on horse races 2	Cases other than those in column 2. 3
Number of cases	129	676
Persons arrested	199	1,307
Persons convicted	133	1,133
Number acquitted or discharged	37	147
Number pending	29	26
Number absconding	....	1
Excluding persons pending percentage of persons convicted to arrested.	78·24	88·45

Cinematograph Act and the Board of Censors.

(1) 1,098 films were examined during the year 1928 and 1,079 were certified for exhibition including 95 certified with endorsement. 10 films were refused a certificate. 3 films were rejected at first but their revised versions were certified subsequently. In one case the certificate given was cancelled as the film was found to have been tampered with.

(2) 543 films passed by other Boards were received for exhibition in Bombay. One of them was re-examined by the Bombay Board and its exhibition was allowed after certain excisions and alterations were carried out.

(3) 932 duplicate certificates were issued.

(4) The Cinematograph Act Fund showed a balance of Rs. 9,698-6-0 at the end of the year. The details of receipts and expenditure are as under :—

Receipts	Rs.	a.	p.	Expenditure	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance on 1st January 1928.	*4,396	7	2	Expenditure	19,502	12	4
Examination fees ..	24,082	0	0	Balance on 31st December 1928.	9,698	6	0
Interest on Board's investment in Government securities.	722	11	2				
	29,201	2	4		29,201	2	4

The Board's financial position has improved during the year under review, the expenditure being less than the income derived from fees, by Rs. 4,579-3-8.

Cognizable crime, direct cases.

15. The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 20,629 against 20,059 in 1927 and 19,498 in 1926. Of these, 19,532 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 94·68. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 20,950 of whom 19,569 were convicted. The majority of such direct Magisterial complaints fall under Class VI.

Statement A, Part II, persons in police cases.

16. During the year under report 94,513 persons were arrested by the police exclusive of 1,402 under arrest at the close of 1927 against 96,294 in 1927 and 96,516 in 1926. Of these, 88,057 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 91·80 against 92·64 in 1927 and 94·65 in 1926.

Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch, cancelled 68 bail bonds as compared with 23 in 1927 and 51 in 1926.

Under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) 5,166 persons were tried and 3,374 were convicted, giving a percentage of 65·31 as compared with 66·16 in 1927 and 71·37 in 1926.

Under Class VI, 88,928 persons were tried of whom 84,683 were convicted giving a percentage of 95·23 against 95·77 in 1927 and 97·44 in 1926.

* This is exclusive of Rs. 16,061-13-0 invested in 3½ per cent. Government securities of the face value of Rs. 20,700.

At the close of the year, 1,622 persons were awaiting trial against 1,402 in 1927 and 1,251 in 1926.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported direct to the Magistracy was 21,813 as compared with 21,306 in 1927 and 23,863 in 1926.

Statement B, Part I, non-cognizable cases.

With 499 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases for disposal was 22,312 of which 8,572 ended in conviction.

The number of offences under special and local laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 18,371 as against 17,527 in 1927 and 20,378 in 1926. Most of these were offences under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

Offences under special and local laws not cognizable by the police.

18. In these 22,312 non-cognizable cases 25,313 persons were involved of whom 8,597 were convicted.

Statement B, Part II, persons in non-cognizable cases.

19. The accompanying table shows the various religious divisions to which 142,178 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong.

20. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 18,99,985 as compared with Rs. 10,73,543 in 1927 and 17,24,571 in 1926. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 4,15,581 which gives a recovery percentage of 21·87 as compared with 25·55 in 1927 and 57·92 in 1926. The statement C gives the sub-heads under which the property stolen and recovered is classified.

Statement C, property stolen and recovered.

As pointed out in my last report the recovery percentage for 1926 was exceptionally high which was mainly due to nearly the whole of the property involved in two important cases of criminal breach of trust having been recovered. As a striking contrast to this not a pie could be recovered in two important cases of criminal breach of trust involving 6¼ lakhs committed in one case by a Managing Director of a shipping company and in the other by the Managing Director of a Bank.

An analysis of the figures shows that the amount of property stolen under thefts and robberies of all kinds is Rs. 7,88,462 and the amount recovered Rs. 2,83,529 giving a percentage of 35·96. The corresponding percentage for the previous year was 28·84.

It will thus be seen that the recovery percentage on the whole is considerably vitiated by the poor recovery in cases of criminal breach of trust in which recovery must always be a matter of luck.

The following table shows the number of cases of thefts of all classes in which the police were successful as compared with those in which they were unsuccessful :—

Offence.	Number registered.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number found false.	Number struck off as mistake of law or facts.	True cases left for investigation.	Number in which conviction was obtained.	Remarks.
1. Dacoity ..	1				1		1 pending.
2. Robbery	73		6		67	23	11 pending.
3. House-breaking ..	1,550	31	5	7	1,507	271	74 pending.
4. Ordinary thefts ..	4,112	96	15	47	3,954	1,599	145 pending.
Total ..	5,736	127	26	54	5,529	1,893	231 pending.

Not counting the cases still under investigation the police were successful in 34 per cent. of the robbery cases, 18 per cent. of the house-breaking cases and 40 per cent. of the theft cases.

80 persons were dealt with under the provisions of sections 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, for receiving stolen property and 307 persons were dealt with under the provisions of section 114 of the Bombay City Police Act for being in possession of property reasonably suspected to be stolen.

The police acquitted themselves creditably in the following cases :—

(1) At about 1-30 a.m. on May 8th a well-dressed young Christian named John Gomes Stevens was arrested on suspicion by the Colaba Flying Squad, on Merewether Road, and taken to the Police Station. It was noticed that John Gomes Stevens was wearing at the time a pair of patent leather shoes and as some shoes of that type had formed part of some property stolen from a house in Wodehouse Road the previous day, Mr. Holdsworth, the complainant in the case was sent for, and he identified the shoes as part of the property that had been removed from his house.

Enquiries were instituted and Stevens admitted having committed this offence. All the property belonging to Mr. Holdsworth was recovered amounting to Rs. 882 from various Marwaris.

During the course of enquiries it was found that Stevens had, from time to time, disposed of several gold and silver articles and various other things, such as gramaphones, Singer sewing machines, clocks, watches,

and a revolver ; ultimately property valued at Rs. 3,443-6-0, the subject-matter of 28 different cases, was recovered from different Marwaris in the City. The cases had been reported from the Colaba, Palton Road and Gamdevi Sections. In all these cases but two the accused had worked single handed breaking into houses by day. In the other two he had an accomplice. The revolver, it was discovered, had been stolen in 1926 from Nepean Sea Road.

John Gomes Stevens was finally sentenced in August 1928 to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 4 years, 6 months and 2 days. A co-accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 100 in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. The Madrasi Brahmin from whom the pistol was recovered, was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 150 or 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Five receivers were also charged and sentenced in these cases.

Apart from the recovery of over Rs. 3,440 worth of stolen property, a notorious house breaker, an accomplice, 5 receivers, and the unlicensed possessor of arms were thus brought to book, all the cases having been worked up as the result of vigilance on the part of the Colaba Flying Squad Patrol.

(2) An interesting case occurred in June at 1st Bhoiwada Lane, in the jurisdiction of the Maharbauri Police Station. On the evening of the 5th June, the clerk of a yarn merchant, named Shambuprasad Kondiram, went to his master's godown, unlocked it, and discovered that 10 large cases of yarn, valued at Rs. 6,040 were missing. The lock on the godown was intact, and there was nothing to show how it had been broken into, if the case were true. There being no suspicion as to the truth of the complaint, it was naturally surmised that either the goods had been removed with the connivance of a servant of the firm or a duplicate key had been used. The goods were bulky and must have been taken away in carts. When enquiries were made, a man named Kanaiyalal *alias* Pitambardas son of Ramdayal was suspected. It was later discovered that Kanaiyalal was looking for a customer to purchase some goods similar in description to those removed from the godown in 1st Bhoiwada Lane. Among other places, Kanaiyalal had visited Bhiwandi, in the Thana District. He had with him 3 bundles of the stolen yarn, and was arrested by the Bhiwandi Police from whose custody, unfortunately, he managed to escape. So far, only a small portion of the property had been recovered.

Enquiries were continued in Bombay, and an agent of Kanaiyalal's was eventually located. Arrangements were therefore made by the Police for bogus customers to purchase some yarn from the agent. A sale was effected on the public road in Dadar, but the bogus customer was disappointed in being unable to discover the place where the majority of the property had been hidden. The bogus customer, however, "played up" and eventually gained the confidence of Kanaiyalal and two of his agents. A further sale of Rs. 200 worth of property was proposed and arranged. At the appointed time one of the agents Sallan arrived with

Rs. 200 worth of property, in a taxi. He was arrested and eventually pointed out a place in Bhoiwada where some more property was concealed. This place was visited, and by a stroke of luck, Kanaiyalal and another agent Mahabir, were present. They were arrested and on them were found the keys of the godown, where more property was subsequently traced. Later on, still more was discovered, secreted in a place at Lalwadi. With the exception of Rs. 540, all the stolen yarn was recovered.

Kanaiyalal and his two agents were finally sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment each.

After arrest, Kanaiyalal admitted that he had worked as a coolie for two days in the yarn godown in 1st Bhoiwada Lane, that he had got possession of the key for a few minutes, and that he had managed to get an impression of it in a piece of soap. From the impression in the soap, he had had a duplicate key made. The offence had been committed during the day, and Mahabir had acted as his *Mehta* passing delivery chits to lull the suspicion of some innocent cartmen who had been employed to remove the goods.

In passing, I venture to remark that this is a striking, but by no means a solitary example of how a crime may be detected by the *modus operandi* system. Here is an example of a case of house breaking by day of a definite type. A criminal and his accomplices choose a likely place to loot. They get possession of a duplicate key in a definite manner. They engage unsuspecting cartmen to help them, they boldly open a godown, remove the property and non-chalantly lock up the place again.

The case was detected because the *modus operandi* of the criminals was recognized. Unfortunately for Kanaiyalal and his associates some keen police officer remembered the occurrence of a similar case in which the same accused had figured. Had it not been for that officer's long memory—he had no ready records to consult—Kanaiyalal would not have been suspected, and the case would not perhaps have been detected. For the detection of such an offence, with a definite *modus operandi* there is no doubt that a special bureau would be of the greatest assistance. Without it, the proper tabulation of criminal intelligence is impossible. It is both unwise and unscientific to trust to memory, and if a particular officer who has knowledge of the previous commission of a similar offence has been transferred, is on leave, or has retired, the benefit of his experience is lost to Government. It is impossible with our present staff to collate information in a scientific manner and until that is done, a higher standard of efficiency in crime detection can hardly be expected.

Special and Crime Branches.

21. (1) *Organization.*—The sanctioned strength of the Special Branch was increased by a temporary post of Deputy Inspector for anti-Bolshevik work for a period of one year with effect from 9th November 1928, in accordance with Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4560-2, dated the 8th November 1928.

The existing temporary appointments were continued throughout the year pending the re-organization of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Special Branch.

(2) *Plays.*—88 plays were scrutinised by the Branch during the year as against 101 in 1927. 85 were passed as unobjectionable and 3 were passed after amendment.

(3) *Deportations.*—2 foreigners, *viz.*, a Czechoslovadian and a Lett, were deported under the Foreigners Act, III of 1864, as against 2 in 1927. 1 British subject was deported under rule 5 of the Passport Act, 1921.

(4) *Naturalization.*—19 applications for naturalization were received for report as against 20 in 1927. The applicants were :—

Persian (Muhammadans)	2
" (Jew)	1
Italian	1
Portuguese (Indians)	7
Greeks	4
Hungarian	1
Roumanian	1
American	1
Armenian	1
Total ..	19

(5) *Pilgrim passes to Iraq.*—678 passes were issued to Muhammadans proceeding to Iraq on pilgrimage during the year as against 262 in 1927 and 1,157 persons actually travelled on these passes as against 958 last year.

(6) *Exemption permits.*—281 Asiatic foreigners were recommended for exemption permits during the year as against 343 in 1927.

(7) *Applications for passport.*—1,148 applications for passports were recommended by the Branch during the year as against 1,020 in 1927. In 7 instances the police refused to endorse the applications.

(8) *Permission to come to India.*—The Branch reported on the applications of 67 European foreigners for permission to come to India.

(9) *Passport examination.* —The Foreign Branch boarded 320 outgoing and 349 incoming vessels during the year making a total of 669 as against 636 in 1927.

The examination of passports was enforced on all incoming ships. 53,035 passports were examined this year as against 47,859 in 1927.

Prosecution under the Indian Penal Code for using forged passport.—A Persian lad named Muhammad *bin* Muhammad Rafi aged about 20 years, arrived in Bombay from Bahrein on the 23rd November 1928 by the s.s. *Baroda*. At the time of the inspection of passports of passengers he tendered a Persian-passport general No. 5266 Special No. 43 of 1927 which stood in the name of one Abdulla *bin* Haji Muhammad Zaman. On examination of the passport it was found that the original photograph was tampered with and there were visible signs of a new one having been affixed in its place. The description as given in the passport did not tally with the description of Muhammad *bin* Muhammad Rafi. The latter subsequently admitted that the passport in question belonged to his friend Abdulla *bin* Haji Muhammad Zaman who was in Persia and that he had used it in order to save the cost of procuring a new Persian-passport at Bahrein. Muhammad *bin* Muhammad Rafi was accordingly prosecuted on 27th November 1928 before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for attempting to cheat and using as genuine a forged passport. He was convicted on both the charges and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default one month's rigorous imprisonment on the same day.

(10) *Permission to land.*—The Branch dealt with 195 persons (Americans 26, Swiss 6, French 9, Greeks 3, Portuguese 30, Dutch 65, Chinese 1, Japanese 2, Norwegian 1, Persians 11, Italians 5, Germans 2, Dane 1, Swede 1, Afghan 1, Britishers 11, Arabs 20) who came to India without proper passports or visas. Of these, 1 British subject, 1 Persian and 19 Arabs were refused permission to land and sent back to the ports at which they had embarked and 174 were allowed to land.

(11) *Pilgrim season.*—The Muhammadan Branch worked in close touch with the Pilgrim Department during the pilgrim season.

(12) *Reception of deportees.*—Twenty-two deportees from various places such as South Africa, East Africa, Egypt, Busrah, Mohammerah, Seychelles, Australia and New York, were met and sent to their homes.

(13) *Reception of repatriates.*—The Branch arranged for the despatch to their homes of 12 persons repatriated from South Africa, Aden, Marseilles and Panama.

(14) *Festivals.*—The festivals of Ramzan Id, Bakri Id, Muharram and Ganpati passed off without any incident. 352 applications for Ganapti passes were scrutinized by the Branch as against 368 in 1927.

(15) *Strikes.*—Besides the general mill strike there were 97 industrial strikes in Bombay City during the year as against 20 in 1927.

The general mill strike began on April 16th, 1928, on account of retrenchment in the number of hands employed in the mills and the introduction of a new system of working looms in some of the mills. The strike lasted for 5 months and 18 days and came to an end on October 4th, 1928, when it was agreed on both sides to refer the dispute to an

Enquiry Committee appointed by Government. The strike was brought about and prolonged principally by the advice of certain communists who held office in the Girni Kamgar Union, and their friends. They took full advantage of the strike to sow the seeds of communism; at their meetings which were held daily and sometimes twice or three times in one day they preached incessantly against Imperialism and Capitalism and advocated the overthrow of the existing form of Government and the establishment of a labour *raj* as the remedy for all the ills of labour. They received substantial sums of money from abroad for the relief of the strikers. Though the strike lasted for such a long period, it was comparatively peaceful the only serious disorder occurring on the 23rd April when the police had to open fire on a riotous mob of mill-hands at Kalachowki when a mill-hand was killed and another wounded.

(16) *Warning to the press.*—Warnings were given to 21 persons for non-compliance with the requirements of the law relating to presses, books and newspapers, under the orders of Government during the year.

Prosecutions under the Press Act and the Indian Penal Code.—

(a) Mustafa Fateh Muhammad, keeper of the Jehangir Alavi Press, was prosecuted under section 12 of the Press Act for failure to comply with the requirements of section 3 of the Act in respect of an Urdu pamphlet entitled "Faisla Matehat Ailan Manqulat-e-Tariqat Jamaat-ul-Fukra-Mulk Konkon." He was convicted and fined Rs. 20 on 20th July 1928 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

(b) One Claudina Frances Felcidad D'Costa, the keeper of the Joel Printing Press, was prosecuted for a similar offence under section 12 of the Press Act in respect of two booklets entitled "Angelina Bomboichi Puzadcan" and "Gupit Piddencho Sangat" and was convicted and fined Rs. 5 each by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on 7th June 1928.

(c) As some of the passages in the booklet named "Gupit Piddencho Sangat" were of an obscene nature, (1) S. A. Fernandes, the author, (2) Pascol F. D'Souza, the publisher, and (3) Mathew Simon Pereira, the book-seller of the aforesaid booklet, were prosecuted under section 292, Indian Penal Code, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who convicted and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each. No. 3 was convicted and sentenced on 19th June 1928 and Nos. 1 and 2 were convicted and sentenced as above on 20th June 1928.

1,587 copies of the booklet which were seized by the police from the shop of Mathew Simon Pereira were ordered to be confiscated.

(17) *Politics.*—The most active and most vocal political party during the year were the communists, who lost no opportunity of pushing their propaganda.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Youth League took a little trouble to make a hostile demonstration on the occasion of the Simon Commission on the 12th October but the general public took no interest in the movement.

Crime Branch.

(18) *Criminal cases.*—106 criminal cases were dealt with by the Crime Branch on its own initiative as against 147 in 1927. The Branch co-operated with the Divisional police in the investigation of cases of special importance or interest.

(19) *Assistance to officers of other forces.*—Assistance was given on frequent occasions to officers of the District police and of other Provinces conducting investigations in Bombay City.

(20) *Important cases :—*

(1) The following case in which the premises of the jewellers, Messrs. Marcks and Co., Hornby Road, Fort, were broken into, was one of the biggest cases that the police had to deal with during the year.

The premises of the company were locked up as usual on Saturday the 28th April 1928 at about 2 p.m., and when the proprietor opened the place for a short time on Sunday morning in order to wind some clocks and watches, everything was in order. When however on Monday the 30th, the place was opened, a number of show cases were found to have been forced open and property consisting of watches and jewellery valued at about Rs. 89,110 was missing. Some cardboard boxes in which the missing property had been kept were found lying in a heap in an inner room.

When the scene of offence was visited by the police, it was a mystery to them as to how and when the premises had been entered as there were watchmen on duty outside both day and night and the proprietor had the keys in his personal possession. It was even argued that no theft had been committed and that the broken condition of the show cases and the empty cardboard boxes was "bluff." After a careful search of the premises, however, a packet containing *Puries* and *Bhaji* (wheat bread and cooked vegetables) was found lying in a corner, from which it was conjectured that some one had managed to enter the place on Saturday or Sunday and had provided himself with food in case he could not get out for some time.

While enquiries for the culprit and the property were being made by the Criminal Investigation Department and the local police, Rao Bahadur Sabajirao G. Sawant, sent for a jewellery broker doing business in the Marwari Bazaar, and asked him to keep a look out for the property which he promised to do after a great deal of persuasion, he himself being a receiver of stolen property, with previous convictions. He kept his word and on the 7th May went to the Superintendent and gave information that two men had offered to him a large quantity of jewellery for sale, that he had left them in his room at Kandewadi and that he had come away under the pretext of getting some scales and money. The Superintendent with a party of Criminal Investigation Department officers and men accompanied him to his room and found two men Ghafur Rahimbux and Bashir Ahmadbeg there whom they arrested seizing property valued at about Rs. 26,568-12-0. This property was identified by the complainant as part of the property stolen. Further enquiries

led to the arrest of two more thieves and several receivers. Three men had been concerned in the commission of the theft. In all property valued at Rs. 31,233-10-0 was eventually recovered in this case, and also property valued at Rs. 600 which formed part of the property stolen in another case of housebreaking and theft, for which that same gang was responsible.

The *modus operandi* in the case was demonstrated by the thieves during the investigation. Early on Sunday morning during the absence of the watchman on duty to answer a call of nature, the three thieves went up to a side door of the premises, and one of them in order to cover the other two, spread out a dhotar as if he were dusting or airing it, while a second man forcibly pressed in one of the shutters of the door and pulled out the other shutter. Through the opening thus made between the leaves of the door the third man crept in. The intruder hid during the proprietor's visit to the place, later forced open the show cases, removed the property and passed it on to his accomplices outside, who in their turn helped him to get out by the same method. This they accomplished the same evening having evaded the watchman on duty. The packet of *Puries* and *Bhaji* which had been provided for the intruder was left behind. A jemmy belonging to the thieves, which was used for opening the show cases and had been concealed in the premises was pointed out to the police by the man who went in.

The result of the trial of the thieves was as follows :—

(1) Ghafur Rahimbux, who had 4 previous convictions was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment in this case and 6 months' rigorous imprisonment in the other case.

(2) Sundarlal Jagdeo, who also had 4 previous convictions was sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 310 in default 3 months' further rigorous imprisonment in this case and 6 months' rigorous imprisonment in the other case.

(3) Gopal Ramlal, who had 4 previous convictions was discharged for want of sufficient evidence.

Two of the receivers were convicted and sentenced as under :—

(1) Bashir Ahmadbeg—3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

(2) Rupchand Mulchand—Fined Rs. 400 in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment in this case and Rs. 200 in default 3 months' rigorous imprisonment in the other case.

The major portion of the property was melted down by the receivers immediately it fell into their hands, and for the most part only precious stones were recovered. Even these, the complainant could not identify, and in consequence other receivers were discharged.

(2) *Saitan Chowki Housebreaking gang.*—This gang under the leadership of one Azizullah s/o Majidullah, a very desperate man, established itself in a chawl and adjacent huts surrounded by a cocoanut plantation, known as Saitan Chowki in the north of the island. They operated during the

night and carried with them pistols, daggers, knives and electric torches, their field of operations being the northern parts of the city.

On 11th February 1928, a shop belonging to one Goculdas Mulji on Suparibaug Road was broken into at night and watches, clocks and jewellery collectively valued at Rs. 5,000 were stolen.

During the investigation the Criminal Investigation Department picked up information from two different sources that members of the gang were trying to dispose of some property and officers and men were told off to be at the Dadar Police Court at a certain time with a view to making a midnight raid. In the meantime, in order to ascertain the nature and location of the property, a bogus receiver was sent to Saitan Chowki and the leader of the gang accompanied him to Dongri where the former had a shop. The Superintendent, Criminal Investigation Department, with some of his officers and the Inspectors in charge DeLisle Road and Dongri Police Stations, was at the latter Police Station waiting for the receiver and on the latter informing them that he had seen the property and that Azizullah was at his shop some of the officers set out to arrest him. But Azizullah recognized one or two of them in the distance and escaped into a dark sweeper's lane. He can drive a car well and it was feared that he would get into a car and drive back to Saitan Chowki and do away with the property. The Superintendent with some officers and the receiver therefore hurriedly drove in two motor cars to Dadar Court and picking up as many more officers as could be carried proceeded to Saitan Chowki and surrounded the chawl and the huts. On the arrival of the remainder of the party from the Court three members of the gang were arrested and property valued at Rs. 1,491-8-0 which formed part of property stolen in this case was seized, together with a loaded revolver, some ammunition, daggers, knives and electric torches. In the meantime Azizullah was arrested by some officers and men left behind, after an exciting chase through sweeper's lanes and over house tops. Some more property stolen in this case as well as another case of house-breaking and theft was subsequently recovered. In all property valued at Rs. 1,942 was traced. This gang was responsible for many other burglaries but the property had already been disposed of and could not be recovered and consequently some members of the gang and a few receivers had to be discharged for want of evidence.

The accused were prosecuted in two cases and also for the possession of arms. They were convicted and sentenced in the Sessions Court and the lower court as follows :—

(1) Azizullah s/o Majidullah—5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(2) Banwarilal Lalitaprasad—2 years' rigorous imprisonment and 3 months' rigorous imprisonment under the Indian Arms Act.

(3) Hafiz *alias* Muhammad Yar Ali Jan—3 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(4) Muhammad Raza Sarwar Ali—5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(5) Himatlal Virchand (receiver) fined Rs. 150, in default 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Nos. 1, 3 and 5 had previous convictions.

(3) On the 4th February 1924 a letter was received from the Official Liquidator to the effect that one Mr. Padamsi Narsibhai, the Managing Director of the Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., which has gone into liquidation, had absconded from Bombay and that his presence was necessary to enable the liquidator to investigate the affairs of the Company and that the police should make enquiries to trace him. Enquiries were made but at first with no success. It was later ascertained that he had misappropriated about Rs. 4,50,000. 5 cases under section 409, Indian Penal Code, were recorded by the police against Padamsi Narsibhai for misappropriating money to the extent of Rs. 3,16,904 belonging to the Company.

The accused who had been at large since 1924 was arrested at Baroda on 11th February 1928 and was extradited to Bombay. He was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and was convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on 31st July 1928. In view of the sentence passed in the first case the other cases were withdrawn.

The accused appealed to the High Court but the High Court upheld the conviction.

(4) In February 1928 a complaint was received from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, that there were several defalcations to the extent of Rs. 6,00,000 in the drawback department of the Bombay Customs House.

Inquiries showed that the following persons were concerned in the cases and they were arrested. Their *modus operandi* was to prepare false bills and supporting documents in respect of large consignments of goods alleged to have been shipped under claim for drawback which actually had never been shipped :—

(1) Keshav Mahadeo Dandekar, a clerk working under a Custom's Dalal.

(2) Damodar Shrinivas Barwe, Custom's Dalal.

(3) Dinshaw J. Javeri, Examining Appraiser in the Customs Department.

(4) Gopal Mahadeo Patker, Custom's Dalal.

(5) Shanker Raghunath Gokhale, friend of Damodar Barwe.

(6) Shanker Tatoji Patker, friend of Damodar Barwe.

(7) Bhawoo Ramji Naik, peon in the Custom's Office.

(8) Dinkar Shrinivas Barwe, brother of Damodar Barwe.

(9) Biharilal Manilal Mishra, clerk in the employ of Damodar Barwe.

25 cases under sections 420, 467, 471 and 114, Indian Penal Code, in respect of Rs. 1,13,697-11-0 were registered. The accused

Damodar Shrinivas Barwe died of consumption on 4th August 1928; Bhawoo Ramji Naik and Dinkar Shrinivas Barwe were discharged as there was not sufficient evidence to put them up for trial.

The remaining 6 accused were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, on 5th September 1928. Accused Gopal Mahadeo Patker was made an approver.

One case against Keshav Mahadeo Dandekar and Dinshaw J. Javeri in respect of Rs. 1,318-7-0 was committed to the Sessions.

No. 1 was found not guilty by the jury and was acquitted.

No. 2 who was found guilty was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by the Honourable Mr. Justice Davar on 19th January 1929.

One case against Biharilal Manilal Mishra in respect of Rs. 10,178-13-0 was also committed to the Sessions. He was found guilty by the jury and was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment by the judge.

Two cases against Shanker Raghunath Gokhale and Shanker Tatoji Patkar in respect of Rs. 1,787 and Rs. 6,050 respectively have been committed to the first Criminal Sessions of 1929.

The remaining cases against these accused are still pending before the Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, Esplanade.

(5) On the 18th May 1928, a complaint was received from the official liquidator that Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri who was the Managing Director of the Shilotri Bank which had gone into liquidation had not accounted for $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 4,27,000.

During the course of enquiries it was ascertained that before 1922 Dr. Shilotri had an over draft account at the Bank to the extent of Rs. 2,00,000 and he used to conceal this fact, when the books were being audited, by borrowing money from his friends and crediting the same to his account. He was not able to get money from outside after 1922 to cover the overdraft and in order to satisfy the auditors he manipulated the accounts by showing Rs. 2,11,522-1-10 as credited to his account on 1st December 1922 as if he himself had sold Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 2,40,000 to the Bank. When the auditors were in he borrowed these notes from his friends and showed the same to the auditors and thus the defalcations were not discovered. He carried on in this way till 9th March 1928 on which date he ascertained that he had to account for Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 4,27,000.

In order to cover his defalcations he purchased the required amount of securities from the Central Bank of India and at once sold the same to different parties to realise the money and he then debited Rs. 3,27,000 to his overdraft account which thus amounted to Rs. 4,18,455-13-11 on 9th March 1928.

The accused was arrested at Hubli in the Dharwar District and was charged under sections 409 and 477 (*a*), Indian Penal Code, in respect of Rs. 2,11,522-1-11 and Rs. 98,000 and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on 23rd August 1928. He was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment in the first case on 19th September 1928 and in view of the sentence passed in that case the second case was withdrawn. This case took the police some three months to investigate.

(21) *Deportations.*—55 foreigners of Indian States and 10 foreigners of independent territory were deported under the Foreigners Act, III of 1864, as against 77 and 4 in 1927.

65 deportees of Indian States and 12 deportees of independent territory were traced as having returned to Bombay. They were re-arrested and dealt with under section 4 of the Foreigners Act.

22 bad characters including 6 Pathan bad characters were deported under Act IV of 1902 (Bombay City Police Act) as against 266 and 4 in 1927.

2 Pathan bad characters who were deported under Act IV of 1902 were traced as having returned to Bombay. They were re-arrested and dealt with under section 128 of the same Act.

(22) *Police Register Transfer System.*—211 convicts were transferred to prisons nearest to their native places and released there in accordance with Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6986 dated 30th October 1901, as against 193 in 1927.

(23) *Forged currency notes.*—829 forged currency notes were received from the Currency Office for enquiry and were reported on by this Branch, as against 331 in 1927. The large increase over last year's figure is explained by the circulation in the city of a large number of forged Rs. 10 notes of the F-49 series. Since the arrest of a notorious gang of note forgers at Rangoon, the circulation of this series has greatly diminished.

Preventive action.

22. During the year 1928, the police placed before the Magistracy under the provisions of chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, 23 persons against 65 in 1927 and 46 in 1926.

The following is the result :—

14	convicted.
6	discharged.
3	pending.
23	

Under the provisions of section 27(1) of the Bombay City Police Act, 280 persons, being members of gangs associated for the purpose of committing offences, were deported while 80 such deportees who returned

to Bombay without permission were dealt with under the provisions of section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act as against 265 and 80 in 1927. Similarly 767 persons wandering about between sunset and sunrise for the purpose of committing offences were dealt with under the provisions of section 112 of the Bombay City Police Act as compared with 490 in 1927.

Police buildings.

23. Government have recognized the necessity for a second play ground at Niagaum to which reference was made in the last report. The ground has also been selected but owing to portions thereof having been already leased out to certain parties by the Bombay Improvement Trust it has not yet been made over to the Public Works Department to be levelled.

No fresh building schemes were undertaken during the year under report. Some of our officers are still unhoused while owing to the increase of 9 Head Constables and 158 Constables sanctioned for the combined patrol and fixed post system, we have also now fallen short of accommodation for the constabulary. A proposal to take up 2 Improvement Trust blocks of 80 rooms each at Foras Road for the constabulary is now under the consideration of Government.

Arms Act.

24. The distribution of licenses granted under the Arms Act during the year is shown in tables A, B, B (1), B (2) and B (3) printed as appendices. New licenses granted during the year numbered 615 covering 997 weapons and the number cancelled was 557 covering 881 arms. At the close of the year there were 5,450 licensed persons possessing 8,209 arms which is an increase of 58 licensees over the year 1927. All the arms possessed by any one person are entered in one license.

Of the 24 firms licensed to deal in arms and ammunition and Military stores, 9 only are licensed to deal in ammunition of the prohibited bores, viz., 7 Indian and 2 European firms ; 16 including the above deal in rifled arms and ammunition ; 19 including the above 16 deal in breech and muzzle loading guns and ammunition. Only 2 deal in lead shots and 3 in old arms.

The stock held by the various firms was examined monthly and was found to agree with the registers kept by this office and by the dealers.

During the year, 4,382 references were made to verify arms bought from dealers in Bombay.

29 persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act, of whom 28 were convicted and 1 acquitted.

Explosives Act.

Under this Act 502 licenses were issued. They are classified in table C, appended to the report. Magazines, places for the manufacture of fire-works and blasting powder and other places licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

7 persons were prosecuted and convicted under the Act.

Petroleum Act.

The licenses issued under this Act classified in table D appended to the report, show an increase of 5 compared with last year's figures. Licenses granted for the storage of petrol in quantities exceeding 40 gallons number 140, a decrease of 2 as compared with the figures for the year 1927.

There are now 106 underground tanks with pumps installed against 100 during the previous year.

Poisons Act.

121 licenses under the Poisons Act were granted. The stock and sale registers kept by the licensees have been inspected and found to be carefully maintained.

Tram cars.

A statement submitted by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited giving details of accidents to passengers, pedestrians and vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars is appended to the report as table F. The number of slight accidents shows an increase of 29 over the figures of 1927. The serious accidents show a decrease of 10 and the fatal accidents, an increase of 6, compared with the last year's figures.

The localities in which most accidents occurred were :—

Parel Road	..	..	..	49
Sandhurst Road	..	..	..	44
Frere Road	..	..	..	23
Reay Road	..	..	..	17
Falkland Road	..	..	..	17
Hornby Road	..	..	..	14
Colaba Causeway	..	..	..	14
Kalbadevi Road	..	..	..	14
Duncan Road	..	..	..	14
Girgaum Road	..	..	..	14
Ripon Road	..	..	..	13
Grant Road	..	..	..	12
Carnac Road	..	..	..	11

Theatres.

Licenses were renewed in the case of 13 theatres and 13 cinema theatres. 4 cinema theatres called the "New West End Cinema" at Lamington Road, "Kohinoor Cinema" at Lady Jamshedji Road, "Apollo Cinema" at Vincent Road and "Shri Pratap Cinema" at Chinchpokli Road were granted licenses this year. One application to erect a new cinema theatre on the plot of the old West End Cinema was sanctioned during the year.

Licenses are granted or renewed only after inspections are carried out by the Superintendent in charge of this Branch of my office as well as by the Electrical Engineer to Government, the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade and the Municipal and Improvement Trust Engineers. The

Telephone Company have also to certify that the telephone connections and fire alarms are in good order.

The fire alarms installed in the theatres were reported to be in order by the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade.

6 circuses visited Bombay during the year.

310 performance licenses were issued during the year.

Motor Vehicles Act.

During the year under review 4,270 cars, 212 cycles and 64 heavy motor vehicles were registered. The figures for 1927 and 1928 are given below :—

	Cars		Cycles		Lorries	
	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927
American	3,207	1,975	8	20	31	36
English	643	615	191	200	26	11
Continental	420	580	13	8	7	3
Total ..	4,270	3,170	212	228	64	50

The total number of motor vehicles running in Bombay City during the year was approximately 11,800 including 900 motor lorries.

The figures of motor vehicles that were re-registered as required by rule 6 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, during the year are as follows :—

	Bombay City Vehicles		Presidency Vehicles	
	Vehicles renewed free (applications received before date of expiry)	On payment of full fees	Vehicles renewed free (applications received before date of expiry)	On payment of full fees
Cars	7,618	399	7,343	601
Cycles	601	64	809	102
Lorries	812	46	103	18
Total ..	9,031	509	8,255	721

There were 1,145 taxi cars licensed to ply for hire or an increase of 108 over last year's figure. These vehicles were thoroughly inspected in March and October and have been maintained at a high standard of efficiency and comfort. There was a complete check over the taxi meters and complaints of overcharging were negligible.

172 lorries and 68 omnibuses were licensed to ply for hire. The number of taxi drivers' permits was 1,437; 394 permits were issued to the drivers of public lorries and 135 were issued to the

drivers of omnibuses. Taxi licenses are granted only to persons who have had at least a year's experience of driving in Bombay City. Before the license is granted each driver has to give proof of his physical fitness and of his knowledge of the topography of the city. He also has to pass a severe test in driving. Enquiries are made about his character and his finger impressions are also taken in order to see if he has ever been convicted.

There were 2,589 motor accidents or 150 more than in the previous year. This figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons, for instance collisions with victorias, tram cars, labour carts, etc.

Out of this number 75 were fatal accidents or 13 more than in the previous year. In 26 cases the police were of opinion that the driver was at fault and a prosecution was launched in each case. Convictions were obtained in 7 cases. In 7 cases accused were discharged while in 3 cases accused were acquitted by the Magistrates. Nine cases are still pending in court.

In 4 cases neither the vehicle nor the driver responsible for the accident could be traced.

In one case the deceased attempted to board a moving lorry and in doing so slipped and fell with the result that the rear wheel of the lorry passed over his left thigh ; in another case a cooly woman attempted to alight from the side of a lorry in motion and fell under the rear wheel with fatal results. In a third case a man who was standing in a lorry in motion lost his balance and fell out and subsequently died.

In the remaining 42 cases the police were of opinion that the drivers were not at fault or there was no evidence on which to charge them.

Of these accidents 19 occurred between 7 a.m. and mid-day ; 23 between mid-day and 5 p.m. ; 29 between 5 p.m. and 12 mid-night and 4 between mid-night and 7 a.m. In 20 cases the victims were children under twelve years of age. In 40 cases the age ranged from 12 to 40 years. In 9 cases from 40 to 50 years and in 6 cases the age was over 50 years.

Lorries were concerned in 16 fatal accidents, cars in 54, cycles in 1 and omnibuses in 4. In all cases in which motor vehicles were involved a special examination of the vehicle was carried out by an Inspector of the Motor Vehicles Department and in every case in which the mechanism was found defective its registration was suspended until the defects were remedied.

In all there were 2,350 prosecutions under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act and the Rules thereunder during the year, of which 1,603 ended in conviction. The figures for the previous year were 2,288 and 1,694 respectively.

The number of driving licenses issued and renewed together with the number of duplicate motor driving licenses issued was 17,939. Before issuing a new license an applicant is put through a severe test in driving including an examination in road signals. There were 21 Motor Training

Schools in Bombay where many drivers take a course before they are examined and tested in driving.

The Inspectors of the Motor Vehicles Department regularly patrolled the city and offences under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act were dealt with as promptly as possible.

In addition to their work in the City the Inspectors visited Poona every month to examine motor vehicles plying for hire and to test applicants for public motor licenses. The districts mentioned below were also visited by them during the year.

The following figures show the number of motor vehicles licensed to ply for hire in each district inspected :—

Bandra (Bombay Suburban)	173
Poona	588
Satara	538
Belgaum	452
Kolaba	189
Surat	85
Nasik	506
East Khandesh	273
West Khandesh	133
Ratnagiri	144
Broach	30
Ahmednagar	214
Thana	232

Omnibuses.—The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, have placed additional buses on the streets and are now running them over 5 different routes. The buses are kept in excellent condition and the service continues to be popular.

TABLE "E"

No.	Particulars	1927	1928
1	Number of motor cars and cycles registered	3,398	4,482
2	Cars previously registered in other provinces and re-registered in Bombay	31	17
3	Number of heavy motor vehicles registered	50	64
4	Approximate number of cars and cycles in Bombay ..	10,000	10,900
5	Approximate number of heavy motor vehicles in Bombay ..	780	900
6	General numbers issued	..	69
7	Number of transfers effected	6,968	8,406
8	Number of cars licensed to ply for hire	1,037	1,145

No.	Particulars	1927	1928
9	Number of lorries licensed to ply for hire	231	172
9(*a*)	Number of buses licensed to ply for hire	54	68
10	Number of motor driving licenses issued (including renewals and duplicates)	14,688	17,939
11	Number of Public motor car licenses issued	1,150	1,437
12	Number of public motor lorry licenses issued	422	394
12(*a*)	Number of public bus licenses issued	118	135
13	Number of temporary licenses issued	7,725	8,041
14	Number of accidents including fatal	2,439	2,589
15	Number of fatal accidents	62	75
16	Number of prosecutions	2,288	2,350
17	Number of convictions	1,694	1,603
18	Number of acquittals	296	380
19	Number of cases withdrawn	94	142
20	Number of cases struck out	12	53
21	Number of cases pending..	192	172
22	Number of public motor car licenses suspended by the Commissioner of Police	230	357
23	Number of drivers warned by Head Office	977	516
24	Number of public licenses cancelled by the Commissioner of Police	8	6

25. During the year under report 10,640 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz. The detailed report of the Protector of Pilgrims on the last Haj Season has already been submitted to Government.

Pilgrims.

26. The total number of fires in the City in 1928 was 228 and the aggregate amount of estimated loss of property was Rs. 27,60,130.

Fires.

The figures for the preceding year were :—

Fires	218
Value of property lost	Rs. 4,13,030

27. The accompanying table indicates the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police Force.

Statement D, police establishment.

The total permanent strength of the Force at the close of the year stood at 3,928 as against 3,764 at the close of the year 1927.

The population of the City according to the census of 1921 is 1,175,914 and the proportion of crime to population on these figures stands at 1 to 12·60 as compared with 1 to 12·40 in 1927 and 1 to 12·32 in 1926.

The proportion of crime to each Police unit stands at 23·77 as compared with 25·19 in 1927 and 24·92 in 1926.

28. There was no change in the Armament of the Force in the year under review.

Armament, statement E.

29. During the year, 148 officers and men were punished as compared with 170 in 1927.

Punishments and rewards.

The details are as follows :—

Departmentally punished otherwise than by dismissal	128
Judicially punished	3
	(In 1 case appeal still pending.)
Dismissed (inclusive of 2 dismissed after being judicially punished)	19

Of the total number punished, 6 were Europeans and 142 were Indians.

In all serious cases which were not tried judicially regular departmental proceedings were instituted.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

(*a*) By issue of good service tickets	2,090
(*b*) By grant of silver stripes	9
(*c*) By grant of two stripes	14
(*d*) By grant of one stripe	68
(*e*) By the Excise Department	33
(*f*) By the Magistrate	10
(*g*) By the Commissioner of Police	660
(*h*) Otherwise rewarded	78
Total ..	2,962

The men mentioned under (*g*) received small pecuniary rewards for good or plucky work : while those under (*h*) received rewards from the public through the Commissioner of Police.

30. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers who can read and write stands at 131 against 128 in the preceding year. Of these, 108 were literate in English as against 101 in 1927. Literate Head Constables and Constables number 1,643 as against 1,588 in 1927. Of these, 195 have a knowledge of English as against 187 in the preceding year.

Education.

370 recruits came under training of whom 162 were finally confirmed in the Force. 10 resigned, 31 were discharged while 167 continued under training in the current year. No change in the training was effected during the year under review.

An ambulance class was opened for the literate recruits from the 19th July 1928. The class was conducted by Dr. J. D. Desai, M.B.B.S. 53 recruits passed the examination in "First aid to the injured," while 42 recruits were undergoing the course of training at the close of the year. Great credit is due to Dr. J. D. Desai, M.B.B.S., for having offered to conduct this class as he must do so at some personal inconvenience and the training imparted is most useful.

First aid classes for officers were re-instituted during the year under the able supervision of Capt. S. A. Paymaster, I.M.S. (Demob.). These lectures are held weekly and are attended by 6 Inspectors, 12 Deputy Inspectors, 27 Sergeants and 13 Sub-Inspectors. By the end of 1929 I hope to have all the officers proficient in "First aid to the injured."

The existing law classes—course A for probationary Sergeants and course B for confirmed Sergeants—were continued during the year under the superintendence of the Police Prosecutors.

The "Refresher" courses in drill and law for Naiks were also held at the Naigaum Headquarters in the year under review.

Casualties.

31. The following are the details of casualties during the year 1928 as compared with those of 1927 :—

	1927	1928
(1) Resigned	61	65
(2) Discharged	48	51
(3) Dismissed	22	19
(4) Died	37	42
(5) Retired (on pension or gratuity) ..	71	73
(6) Deserted	8	1
Total ..	247	251

Health.

32. The total number of officers and men treated at the Northcote Hospital during the year 1928 was 3,950 as compared with 3,549 in 1927 and 5,479 in 1926. Of these, 10 were suffering from tuberculosis.

The daily average on sick list was as follows :—

	1927	1928
Indian Officers and men	46.48	47.75
European Officers	0.3	1.9

A heavy strain was placed on the police by industrial unrest in the City during the year and the increase in sickness is probably the result.

Police Boys' Brigade.

There were 7 boys in the Boys' Brigade throughout the year. There were no fresh enlistments during the year.

33. All arms, accoutrements and ammunition were regularly inspected and maintained in good order. Musketry practice was held as usual. We have been allowed the use of the Rifle Range of the G. I. P. Railway Auxiliary Force at Ghatkopar for our annual musketry practice for the last four years and I once more take this opportunity of thanking the Commanding Officer of the Auxiliary Force for this facility.

Inspection of arms and accoutrements.

The officers went through their annual revolver practice and the result was satisfactory. The revolver challenge cup was once again won by Inspector W. W. Godwin.

34. During the year under report 98 persons were killed and 2,315 persons were injured in accidents as compared with 78 killed and 2,309 injured in the previous year :—

Street accidents.

	Killed	Injured
By tram cars	11	264
By motor cars	75	1,487
By hack victorias	4	279
By other public conveyances ..	4	228
By private conveyances (other than motor cars)	4	57
Total	98	2,315

An analysis of the increase of 20 fatal accidents shows that tram cars were responsible for 6, motor cars for 11, hack victorias for 1 and private conveyances (other than motor cars) for 2.

Though there is no appreciable increase on the whole in the number of persons injured a comparison with the last year's figures discloses that motor cars were responsible for an increase of over 100 while the hack victorias and private conveyances (other than motor cars) recorded a fall of 64 and 40 respectively.

35. During the year 1928 the numbers of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay were as follows :—

Conveyances.

Public vehicles other than motor vehicles ..	6,444	
Private vehicles other than motor vehicles ..	3,383	
Motors (private)	10,900	
Motors (plying for hire)		
Motor lorries (private)	900	
Motor lorries (plying for hire)		

The public conveyances other than motor vehicles comprised 1,981 voctorias, 3 riding hackeries, 3,988 labour carts and 472 hand carts.

During the year the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 7592 drivers for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Bombay Public Conveyances Act while 75 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods, 1,426 drivers were warned and 683 licenses were cancelled. The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port rejected 312 horses and 10 victorias as unfit for further use.

While there has been a slight increase of 53 in the number of hack victorias apparently due to the reduction in the municipal wheel-tax from Rs. 88 to Rs. 63 per annum there has been a decrease of 595 in labour carts.

Miscellaneous.

36. (*a*) The Police Notice and the General Enquiry Office issued 842 notices consisting of 14,406 paragraphs and 368 supplements besides striking off a large number of stereotyped forms for the use of the Department.

(*b*) During the year under report 1,952 important cases were prosecuted by the 6 Police Prosecutors with satisfactory results.

(*c*) Both the Cattle Pounds continued to work under the direct supervision of one Pound Keeper—the appointment being held by a Sergeant.

The following are the numbers of animals impounded during the year :—

(*a*) By the Police	24,432
(*b*) By the public	810

(*d*) The following are the figures of licenses for places of public entertainment—Class A (those at which intoxicating liquors, etc. are sold) and Class B (other than those falling under Class A) which remain open after 9-30 p.m.:—

Class A	466
Class B	2,238

In accordance with the policy inaugurated last year all the places of public entertainment—Class B (except 7 which are allowed to remain open after 12-30 a.m. for the convenience of workmen, etc., *plus* 2 which are inside the compounds of theatres and are accessible only to those attending those theatres) are now closed by 12-30 a.m.

(*e*) 4 applications from candidates residing in Bombay City for enrolment in the Indian Territorial Force were referred to and were reported upon by the Police.

(*f*) The Bombay City Police Co-operative Urban Bank has now attained an impregnable position, its resources fast outgrowing the demands of its members. The question for its future is not whether the Bank is able to meet all such demands, but how much more money it can lend out to its members with due regard to their best interest. The loans advanced to members during the year aggregated nearly 3 lacs.

During the year under report the membership of the Bank decreased to 2,550 owing to a restriction having been imposed upon members rejoining the Bank, after having once resigned membership. In spite of this the Bank's position is stronger than ever, its reserve having increased to Rs. 17,750, its share capital having exceeded 2½ lakhs and its present holdings in the Provincial Co-operative Bank amounting to nearly Rs. 59,000 including 300 shares of the face value of Rs. 15,000. The monthly income of the Bank now exceeds Rs. 2,000 and it has been paying a dividend of 5 per cent. on the small monthly contributions of its members, from the very beginning. The Bank continues to be classed in "A" Division. This happy result is largely due to the keen interest evinced by its Chairman Mr. W. T. Down in the management of the Bank and for this he has also earned the congratulations of the Special Auditors of Government and of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

(*g*) In my report last year I mentioned the need of a club house for the police club and stated that I saw no prospect of getting this club house without the support of Government. I am glad to be able to record that Government have now agreed to hand over to the club a very good site and with the help of some generous donation that have been received it is hoped that the club house will be erected before the close of the year.

In spite of the severe strain placed on my officers owing to the long general strike they have nevertheless been able to compete with credit in the Western India Football Association and Aga Khan Hockey Tournaments. The Bombay City Police Club continues to flourish. Under the auspices of the Bombay City Police Club a Miniature Rifle Club has been brought into being. This Club is affiliated with the Society of Miniature Rifle Club of Great Britain. Its various meetings have been very successful and the standard of shooting amongst the officers who have joined it has increased tremendously.

(*h*) South African repatriates under the Assisted Emigration Scheme commenced arriving in Bombay about the middle of April 1928. Before the close of the year 146 such repatriates passed through Bombay. In the case of the first 28 arrivals the South African Government had arranged with the Shipping Companies to pay them their bonus money and railway fares, etc. In the remaining cases the arrangement in regard to the payment of the bonus money and their despatch to their respective destinations was made by this Department.

(*i*) The year was a very hard one for the police. There were strikes in several mills in the early months of year and on the 16th April a strike in the mills began which in the course of a week developed into a general mill strike. It lasted till the 4th October. On the 23rd April the strikers became so violent in the Kalachowki area that it was necessary for the police to open fire : one man was killed and one wounded. After the general strike came to an end, there was a succession of lightning strikes in different mills till the end of the year. On the 12th December during one of these strikes serious rioting took place on Suparibaug Road ; the police had to open fire : 4 rioters were killed and 18 injured, 30 policemen

including Inspector Klein and Deputy Inspector Paull were injured. On the 8th December, a strike began in the oil companies which lasted for some months. All ranks from the Superintendent downwards were heavily overworked in the mill area and the grant of leave had to be curtailed, but they did their job efficiently and in spite of the physical discomforts to which they were constantly subjected, they did it cheerfully and uncomplainingly.

(*j*) A series of cotton fires started in January in the cotton godowns at Sewri. A very large number of bales were burnt, the damage by fire and water amounting to several lakhs of rupees. The police were no more successful in tracing the cause of these fires than they were in similar outbreaks in previous years.

(*k*) There was a clash between Hindus and Bohras on the night of the 27th June on account of some cowdung being found in the verandah of a Bohra mosque in street. The relations between the two communities were very strained for some days but thanks to the efforts of the leaders of both sides who spared no pains to bring about a settlement, cordial relations were restored in a short time.

(*l*) Last year I commented on the delay in the disposal of cases in the courts. I pointed out that there were 49 police cases in 1927 which had taken six months or longer for disposal. In the year 1928 there were 78 cases which took six months or longer to dispose of.

37. My thanks are due to the Deputy Commissioners for their able and cordial co-operation in the work of administration. Owing to leave and transfers, I had as many as nine during the year. Messrs. Spiers and Power, Superintendents of E and D Divisions respectively, had a very arduous time in connection with the strikes and I have much pleasure in recording my appreciation of the excellent arrangements made by them and their untiring devotion to their duty. Superintendent Spiers had the very onerous task of supervising two divisions, E and F throughout the year. Inspector Karnik of DeLisle Road, Inspector Klein of Bhoiwada, Inspector Kent of Agripada and Inspector Dere of Byculla also deserve to be congratulated : much of their time and attention was necessarily taken up with arrangements in connection with strikes and at the same time they had to carry on the ordinary administration of their sections. It is greatly to their credit that they kept their sections in very good order. Rao Bahadur Sabaji who was Superintendent in charge of the Crime Branch for the greater part of the year supervised the work of criminal investigation in a most thorough manner. The motor transport section under the able control of Inspector Godwin rendered yeoman service. Our small fleet was always on the move and neither drivers nor machines had much rest. Thanks to Inspector Godwin's mechanical skill and his keen personal supervision the lorries were always ready for the road. The mounted police under Risaldar Fateh Mohamad Khan also did very good work.

I shall not further particularise officers whose good work deserves mention though there are many. It will suffice to say that the great

majority of the officers worked to the best of their ability to maintain peace and order without fear or favour, and in my opinion the work of the force was of a high standard.

Finally my thanks are due to my Office Superintendent, Mr. Chhaganlal, about whom my opinion expressed in previous reports remains the same.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P. A. KELLY,

Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	2	3	...	5	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin.	...	4	...	4	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps.	2	16	...	18	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	13	...	13	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	2	...	2	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender...	...	...	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against Public justice.	1	19	...	20	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	18	32	...	50	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	1	3	...	4	...
		Total ...	22	89	...	111	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*						
11	302, 303, ...	Murder ...	12	38	...	50	1
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	4	17	...	21	...
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	1	8	...	9	...
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	5	30	...	35	1
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	2	29	...	31	...
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	2	...	2	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	4	47	...	51	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	50	287	...	337	1
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	8	...	10	...
20	324, 327, 330, ...	Hurt ...	66	280	1	345	4
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	12	81	...	93	...
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	1	...	1	...
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	2	23	...	25	...
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	6	27	...	33	1

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928.

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases: Convicted.	True Cases: Discharged or acquitted	True Cases: Not detected or apprehended	True Cases: Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrate's true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	3	1	1	...	2	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	
2	5	9	2	...	11	...	...	11	
...	10	1	...	2	3	...	...	3	
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	16	2	1	19	...	...	19	2 withdrawn.
...	17	15	15	3	33	...	...	33	1 withdrawn.
...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	
3	33	48	20	7	75	...	...	75	3 withdrawn.
...	4	8	10	26	44	...	...	44	1 lunatic.
...	7	10	1	3	14	...	...	14	
...	...	6	1	2	9	...	...	9	
1	9	5	18	1	24	2	...	26	2 withdrawn.
...	5	10	15	1	26	...	...	26	
1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
1	2	42	5	1	48	...	...	48	
3	63	80	149	39	268	11	...	279	2 absconded; 2 withdrawn; 115 compounded.
...	4	3	1	2	6	...	...	6	
8	54	91	152	33	277	15	...	292	2 absconded; 1 died; 4 withdrawn: 109 compounded.
4	23	26	13	26	65	13	1	78	1 absconded.
...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	
1	5	17	2	...	19	...	...	19	
3	4	19	5	...	24	5	...	29	1 absconded; 1 withdrawn.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5−6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	11	36	...	47	...
		Total ...	177	914	1	1,090	8
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*						
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	3	1	...	4	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery ...	17	73	...	90	7
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	67	1,550	31	1,586	5
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	1	...	1	...
		Total ...	87	1,625	31	1,681	12
	CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person*						
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	4	40	...	44	1
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	1	8	...	9	...
		Total ...	5	48	...	53	1
	CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property*						
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ...	...	...	...	...	...
		ordinary ...	159	4,112	96	4,175	17
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust.	68	577	...	645	3
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property.	6	63	...	69	...
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	68	353	...	421	2
37	447, 448, 453, and 456...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	2	...	2	...
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	301	5,107	96	5,312	22

PART I—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928—*contd.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases: Convicted	True Cases: Discharged or acquitted	True Cases: Not detected or apprehended	True Cases: Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)	Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
6	14	13	9	5	27	1	...	28	2 compounded.
28	194	331	381	140	853	48	1	901	6 absconded; 1 died; 1 lunatic; 9 withdrawn; 226 compounded.
...	1	1	...	2	3	...	...	3	
...	11	29	21	22	72	7	...	79	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	74	297	46	1,157	1,531	5	...	1,536	2 compounded.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	87	327	67	1,181	1,606	12	...	1,618	2 compounded.
...	2	2	37	1	40	76	...	116	1 absconded; 31 compounded.
...	3	2	4	...	6	...	...	6	4 compounded.
...	5	4	41	1	46	76	...	122	1 absconded; 35 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
53	146	1,665	200	2,089	4,050	45	1	4,095	2 absconded; 2 lunatics; 1 died; 1 withdrawn.
23	64	290	65	198	553	115	3	668	2 absconded; 5 withdrawn.
5	14	30	20	...	50	...	...	50	1 withdrawn.
6	32	167	81	129	377	76	2	453	4 absconded; 9 withdrawn; 31 compounded.
...	1	1	...	...	1	87	...	88	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
87	257	2,153	366	2,416	5,031	323	6	5,354	8 absconded; 1 died; 2 lunatics; 16 withdrawn; 31 compounded.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number in which investigation was refused	Number remaining for investigation (Cols. 4+5—6)	Number proved or declared to be false
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*						
39	295 296, 297 ...	Offences against religion .	1	4	...	5	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	22	145	...	167	1
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	473	85,601	...	86,074	...
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	4	102	...	106	...
		Total ...	500	85,852	...	86,352	1
		Grand Total ...	1,094	93,638	128	94,604	44

NOTES.—(1) *Column 4*—This should include all cases
(2) *Column 8*—Enter only cases proved or
(3) *Column 15*—Enter only cases taken up
(4)—Cases entered against serial No. 42 are Statement A, Part I, for the sake of

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 1st May 1929.

PART I—*concld.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928—*concld.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable	Number pending at end of year	True Cases				Total Magistrates' true cases	Total Magistrates' cases ending in Conviction	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15)	Remarks
		Convicted	Discharged or acquitted	Not detected or appre-hended	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13)				
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	...	2	1	2	5	1	...	6	
6	13	125	21	1	147	5	...	152	1 withdrawn.
152	657	81,594	3,660	...	85,254	20,164	19,525	105,418	4 absconded; 7 transferred; 20 withdrawn; 9 handed over to parents or relations.
...	...	100	6	...	106	...	...	106	
158	670	81,821	3,688	3	85,612	20,170	19,525	105,682	4 absconded; 7 transferred; 21 withdrawn; 9 handed over to parents or relations.
283	1,249	84,685	4,564	3,748	93,125	20,629	19,532	113,754	19 absconded; 2 died; 3 lunatics; 7 transferred; 49 withdrawn; 294 compounded; 9 handed over to parents or relations.

regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.
declared to be deliberately false.
direct by Magistrates.
not all cognizable under section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code but are shown in convenience.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in Police custody or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code				
1	115, 117, 118, 119. 120B (1).	Abetment of cognizable offence ... ... Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	... 14	... 14	... ...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice*			
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to Coin	...	12	1
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	2	18	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	17	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	2	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B and 226.	Other offences against public justice	3	22	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	161	184	...
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	1	3	...
		Total ...	167	258	1
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*			
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	23	29	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	1	28	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	9	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	6	35	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	3	29	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	1	...
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	4	46	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	99	431	5
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt...	3	4	...
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	107	402	...
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	20	68	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	4	...
11A	332, 353	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from his duty.	4	40	1

PART II.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928.

Released by Magistrates' order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number arrested	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number convicted	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	14	5	9	2	14	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	11	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	
...	15	10	5	...	5	...	...	...	
...	1	1	...	...	16	...	...	...	
...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	24	20	4	...	1	...	...	...	4 withdrawn.
12	220	76	144	...	112	...	...	...	1 absconded, 6 withdrawn.
...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	277	117	160	...	134	...	...	...	1 absconded, 10 withdrawn.
6	39	16	23	3	6	...	...	...	1 lunatic.
...	18	12	6	...	11	...	...	...	
...	11	7	4	1	...	...	...	...	
...	28	6	22	1	13	2	...	2	2 withdrawn.
...	28	11	17	1	4	...	...	...	
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	48	42	6	...	2	...	...	...	
1	404	115	289	7	117	23	...	23	3 absconded, 2 withdrawn and 198 compounded.
1	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	
1	388	112	276	14	105	28	...	28	10 non-cognizable, 4 absconded, 1 died, 4 withdrawn and 183 compounded.
1	55	32	23	2	31	26	1	25	1 absconded.
...	4	2	2	...	...	1	...	1	
...	29	22	7	...	14	...	...	...	

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number	Law	Offence	Persons in Police custody or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.			
23	354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	6	32	1
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	16	32	1
		Total ...	294	1,190	8
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*			
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	8	19	5
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	31	92	3
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	...	...
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	67	604	...
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	11	...
		Total ...	106	726	8
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person*			
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	8	56	1
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	2	9	...
		Total ...	10	65	1
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property*			
33	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle ... ... ordinary	... 119	... 2,320	... 32

PART II—*contd.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928—*contd.*

Released by Magistrates' order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody or on bail at end of year	Persons concerned in Magistrates' cases: Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	28	20	8	1	4	8	...	8	1 absconded, 4 non-cognizable and 1 withdrawn.
...	32	14	18	1	15	1	...	1	8 Compounded.
10	1,119	415	704	31	322	89	1	88	9 absconded, 1 died, 1 lunatic, 14 non-cognizable, 9 withdrawn and 389 compounded.
...	3	2	1	...	19	...	...	...	
3	99	40	59	2	18	14	...	14	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41	559	401	158	4	71	9	...	9	5 compounded and 5 withdrawn.
...	.....	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	
44	661	443	218	6	119	23	...	23	5 compounded and 5 withdrawn.
...	61	3	58	...	1	140	...	140	1 absconded and 48 compounded.
...	8	2	6	...	3	...	...	...	6 compounded.
...	69	5	64	...	4	140	...	140	1 absconded, 54 compounded.
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	2,238	1,858	380	152	134	90	1	89	2 absconded, 2 lunatics, 2 died, 1 withdrawn, 1 dealt with in previous year under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, and brought up again for trial.

STATEMENT A—

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial Number.	Law	Offence	Persons in Police custody or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police	Arrested by the Police during the year	Released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code —contd.				
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property*—contd.			
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	44	442	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	5	80	...
36	419, 420	Cheating	70	284	1
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	2	...
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...
		Total ...	238	3,128	33
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*			
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	3	7	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294.	Public nuisances	21	147	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	545	88,874	...
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911, (Act III of 1911).	4	104	...
		Total ...	573	89,132	...
		Grand Total ...	1,402	94,513	51

NOTE.—(1) Columns 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by

(2) Persons entered against Serial No. 42 are not all concerned in cognizable Part II, for the sake of convenience.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 1st May 1929.

PART II—*concld.*

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928—*concld.*

Released by Magistrates' order before trial	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year	Number in custody or on bail at end of year	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES			REMARKS
						Number arrested	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	406	307	99	104	76	127	3	124	1 non-cognizable, 2 absconded and 5 withdarwn.
...	72	32	40	...	13	...	...	...	1 withdrawn.
...	309	191	118	30	39	95	3	92	5 absconded, 9 withdrawn and 40 compounded.
...	1	1	...	...	1	171	...	171	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	3,026	2,389	637	286	263	483	7	476	9 absconded, 2 died, 2 lunatics, 1 non-cognizable, 16 withdrawn, 40 compounded, 1 dealt with in previous year under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, and brought up again for trial.
...	10	6	4	...	...	1	...	1	
...	154	125	28	...	14	7	...	7*	*1 withdrawn.
...	88,656	84,451	4,205	...	752	20,207	19,561	646	4 absconded, 7 transferred, 21 withdrawn and 9 handed over to parents or relatives.
...	103	100	8	...	...	...	...	...	
...	88,928	84,683	4,245	...	766	20,215	19,561	654	4 absconded, 7 transferred, 22 withdrawn and 9 handed over to parents or relatives.
97	94,094	88,057	6,037	325	1,622	20,950	19,569	1,381	24 absconded, 3 died, 3 lunatics, 7 transferred, 15 non-cognizable, 62 withdrawn, 488 compounded, 9 handed over to parents or relatives, 1 dealt with in previous year under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, and brought up again for trial.

Magistrates.

offences under section 4 (*f*) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A—

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sections of Indian Penal Code				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	.....	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice .	.....	13	13
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	.....	.....	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	.....	15	15
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	2	19	21
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	.....	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	.....	11	11
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	2	58	60
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	.....	.....
12	379 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	.....	.....
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	1	1
		Total ...	.....	1	1

PART I.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1928.

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345, and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	10	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	3	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	22	10	27	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property*			
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	.....	9	9
		Total ...	.....	9	9
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person*			
14	45 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	.....	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	16	909	925
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	.....	.....
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	19	1,014	1,033
18	374 ...	Compulsory Labour ...	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	35	1,923	1,958
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property*			
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	.....	42	42
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	5	114	119
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	1	70	71
		Total ...	6	226	232
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*			
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	.....	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	.....	.....
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	2	81	83
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	4	143	147
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	24	926	950
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	.....	1	1
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	3	3
29	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	.....	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	.....	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	.....	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	1	71	72
		Total ...	31	1,225	1,256

PART I—*contd.*

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345, and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	3	815	16	83	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	1	881	35	110	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	4	1,696	51	193	.....	.....	.....
1	3	21	1	16	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	79	2	37	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	58	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
2	4	158	3	65	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	71	3	7	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	91	1	54	.....	.....	.....
9	3	818	10	110	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	58	4	9	.....	.....	.....
11	7	1,038	19	181	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number pending at beginning of year	Cases reported in the year	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police				
33	Act II of 1918 ...	Contract of Rent Act ...	.....	477	477
34	Act XI of 1890 ...	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. (Feeding charges.)	.....	3	3
35	Act XIV of 1881 ...	Indian Factory Act ...	.....	33	33
36	Act I of 1910 ...	Press Act ...	.....	3	3
37	Act XIII of 1859 ...	Workmen's breach of contract Act.	.....	1	1
38	Act III of 1888 ...	Bombay Municipal Act ...	424	17,566	17,990
39	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (keeping shop open).	.....	157	157
40	Section 102 ...	Insolvancy Act ...	1	30	31
41	Section 68, Act XV of 1882.	Levying illegal distress ...	.....	3	3
42	Act VII of 1913 ...	Indian Company's Act ...	.....	4	4
43	Act II of 1899 ...	Indian Stamp Act ...	.....	1	1
44	Act XIII of 1924 ...	Children Act ...	.....	3	3
45	Act I of 1923 ...	Entertainment duty Act ...	.....	1	1
46	Act V of 1890 ...	Bombay Municipal Servants Act.	.....	43	43
47	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act ...	.....	46	46
		Total ...	425	18,371	18,796
		Grand Total ...	499	21,813	22,312

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 29th January 1929.

PART I—*concld.*

Number dismissed without trial	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345, and 494, C.P.C.)	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision
		Discharge or acquittal	Conviction				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
.....	96	66	288	27	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8,872	171	7,987	960	.....	.....	.....
2	7	11	137	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	20	1	10	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	12	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	9,021	288	8,488	1,002	.....	.....	.....
29	9,037	3,203	8,572	1,471	.....	.....	.....

H. P. DASTUR,

Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT B—

RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of I. P. Code					
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	...	...	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	...	...	.....
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	.....	...	...	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214 to 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	.....	13	...	.....
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	.....	...	...	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	.....	...	...	.....
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	.....	25	...	.....
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	.....	...	...	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks.	2	27	...	.....
10	149, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	.....	14	...	.....
		Total ...	2	79	...	.....
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	.....	...	...	.....
12	379 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	...	...	.....
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	1	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	1	...	.....
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property*				
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	.....	24	...	.....
		Total ...	.....	24	...	.....

PART II.

FOR THE YEAR 1928.

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
13	...	1	10	76·92	2	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
25	...	11	...	.....	14	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
29	...	16	...	.....	13	.....	...	.....
14	...	3	...	.....	10	1	...	.....
81	...	31	10	12·65	39	1	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1	...	...	1	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
1	...	...	1	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
24	...	12	...	.....	12	.....	...	.....
24	...	12	...	.....	12	.....	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person*				
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	...	...	.....
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	33	1,649	...	.....
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	.....	...	...	.....
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	53	2,064	...	.....
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	...	...	.....
		Total ...	86	3,713	...	.....
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property*				
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	.....	50	...	.....
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	5	123	...	.....
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	1	119	...	.....
		Total ...	6	292	...	.....
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*				
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	...	...	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	...	...	.....
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	2	104	...	.....
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	5	226	...	.....
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	48	1,524	...	.....
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	.....	1	...	.....
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	3	...	.....
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	.....	...	...	.....
30	Cases under Chapter X, C.P.C.	Public nuisances ...	.....	...	...	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P.C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	.....	...	...	.....
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	1	71	...	.....
		Total ...	56	1,929	...	.....

PART II—*contd.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1,682	9	1,488	23	1·39	153	9	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
2,117	14	1,807	45	2·18	250	1	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
3,799	23	3,295	68	1·83	403	10	...	.....
50	1	22	1	2·00	23	3	...	.....
128	...	82	2	1·62	43	1	...	.....
120	1	97	...	.....	22	.....	...	.....
298	2	201	3	1·02	88	4	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
106	5	86	3	2·88	12	.....	...	.....
231	...	152	1	0·44	77	1	...	.....
1,572	13	1,333	11	0·72	208	7	...	.....
1	...	...	...	.....	.....	1	...	.....
3	...	...	1	33·33	1	1	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
72	...	58	4	5·63	9	1	...	.....
1,985	18	1,629	20	1·03	307	11	...	.....

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely under trial or against whom process had issued	Persons against whom process issued		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year
				On complaint	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police					
33	Act II of 1918 ...	Contract of Rent Act ...	.....	789	...	.....
34	Act XI of 1890 ...	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. (Feeding charges)	.....	3	...	.....
35	Act XIV of 1881...	Indian Factory Act ...	.....	33	...	.....
36	Act I of 1910 ...	Press Act ...	.....	3	...	.....
37	Act XIII of 1859 .	Workmen's breach of contract Act.	.....	1	...	.....
38	Act III of 1888 ...	Bombay Municipal Act ...	424	17,566	...	.....
39	Act IV of 1902 ...	City of Bombay Police Act (keeping shop open).	.....	157	...	.....
40	Sec. 102 ...	Insolvency Act ...	1	37	...	.....
41	Sec. 68, Act XV of 1882.	Levying illegal Distress ...	.....	4	...	.....
42	Act VII of 1913...	Indian Company's Act ...	.....	13	...	.....
43	Act II of 1899 ...	Indian Stamp Act ...	.....	1	...	.....
44	Act XIII of 1924 .	Children Act ...	.....	3	...	.....
45	Act I of 1923 ...	Entertainment duty Act ...	.....	1	...	.....
46	Act V of 1890 ...	Bombay Municipal servant's Act.	.....	43	...	.....
47	Act IV of 1902 .	City of Bombay Police Act ...	.....	46	...	.....
		Total ...	425	18,700	...	.....
		Grand Total ...	575	24,738	...	.....

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court :
Bombay, 29th January 1929.

PART II—*concld.*

Persons who appeared before the Courts	Persons discharged after appearance without trial	Persons tried		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 & 6)	Persons under trial at close of the year	Remarks		
		Acquitted or discharged	Convicted			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance
8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)
789	...	66	294	37·26	75	354	...	.....
3	...	1	...	.....	.....	2	...	.....
33	...	...	33	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
3	...	...	1	33·33	2	.....	...	.....
1	...	1	...	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
17,990	...	171	7,987	45·46	960	8,872	...	.....
157	2	11	137	8·72	.....	7	...	.....
38	...	20	1	2·70	17	.....	...	.....
4	...	2	...	.....	2	.....	...	.....
13	...	...	4	30·76	9	.....	...	.....
1	...	...	1	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
3	...	...	3	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
1	...	...	1	100·00	.....	.....	...	.....
43	...	...	...	.....	.....	43	...	.....
46	...	12	33	71·73	.....	1	...	.....
19,125	2	284	8,495	45·42	1,065	9,279	...	.....
25,313	45	5,452	8,597	34·75	1,914	9,305	...	.....

H. P. DASTUR,
Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1927.

Offence	Number of cases in which property was stolen	Number of cases in which property was recovered	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen	Amount of property stolen	Amount of property recovered	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1,317	316	23·99	3,69,897	90,966	24·59
(*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	33*	...	.....	4,945	...
(*c*) Other thefts	3,787	1,648	43·52	4,03,458	1,77,256	43·93
2. Robbery—						
(*a*) Dacoity	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
(*b*) Other Robbery	54	15	27·78	15,107	5,757	38·11
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	473	184	38·90	4,76,503	1,32,007	27·73
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by a banker, merchant or agent.	11	1	9·09	6,35,020	45	00·01
5. Possession of stolen property...	...	307	...	.....	4,605	...
Total ...	5,642	2,504	43·89	18,99,985	4,15,581	21·87
B.—Non-Cognizable						
6. Extortion	...	...	...	.....	.....	...
7. Criminal misappropriation ...	23	9	39·13	72,479	13,243	18·27
Total ...	23	9	39·13	72,479	13,243	18·27

* Of these, 28 cases are connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (*a*) or (*c*) in column 3. This number is therefore excluded from the total cases in column 3 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4.

(1) Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases :—

Column 2	...	Cases	16
,, 3	...	,,	6
,, 5	...	Rs.	13,942
,, 6	...	,,	2,137

(2) Rs. 9,942-4-0 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 19,686 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the City of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 1st May 1929.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT D

STATEMENT

Showing strength and cost of

District	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	Number of Superintendents	Number of Assistant Superintendents	Number of Inspectors	Number of Deputy Inspectors	Number of Sub-Inspectors	Number of Sergeants	Number of Head Constables		
								Foot	Water	Mounted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bombay City	5	9	...	40	24	111*	59	356	8	6
Temporary Staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in the city.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department, War Branch.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Temporary Criminal Investigation Department (Special Branch).	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...

Note.--(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the were employed being explained

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

(3) The figures mentioned in columns 16, 17 and 18 of the statement are for the

(4) Column 23 is left blank as outposts resembling those in the Districts do not exist

* Jemadars and other native officers of the higher rank such as Subedars and

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 1st May 1929.

D.

Police during the year 1928.

Number of Constables				Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17)	Area in square miles	Population	Urban Population of District	Number of Police Stations	Number of Outposts	Proportion of Police		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police Force
Foot	Water	Mounted	Total									To area	To population		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	·27
3,223	49	38	3,928	Rs. 32,43,395	Rs. 2,53,521	Rs. 34,96,916	22	1,175,914	...	18	...	·0056	299·37	93,355	23·77
...	...	...	3	5,898	...	5,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	7,724	...	7,724	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	3	10,072	...	10,072	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1,288	...	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they in the text of the report.

financial year ending 31st March 1929.

in Bombay City.

Risaldar are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General

Range	District	Total Strength				Armament of the Force		
		Sanctioned		Actual				
		Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Number of swords	Number of muskets	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Bombay City	234	3,680	228	3,576	57	449	215

Range	District	Rewards		Education		Number of Constables				
		Rewarded during the year		Number of Police who can read and write						
		By promotion	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards	Officers	Men	Number enlisted during the year	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service	Of 10 years and under 17 years	Of 17 years and over
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Bombay City	...	2,962	225	1,643	288	379	1,607	702	230

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 1st May 1929.

E.

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1928.

PUNISHMENTS												
Dismissed		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court								
				Under Police Act		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code		Other Offences		
Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
...	19	9	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	

NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR						PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF				
On pension or gratuity	By resignation, without pension or gratuity	By dismissal	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns	By desertion	By death	Admissions into hospital	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness	Deaths	Vacancies	REMARKS
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
73	65	19	51	1	42	103·84	1·31	1·10	110	

or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

Return of Inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay during the Calendar year 1928.

Serial No.	Verdicts—Cause of death	Total number of Inquests during the year 1928	Total number of Inquests during the year 1927	Increase during the year 1928	Decrease during the year 1928	Remarks
	Offences					
1	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (offenders committed suicide).	...	...	...	...	
2	Justifiable homicide	2*	1	1	...	*Five deaths—Justifiable homicide + one death otherwise.
3	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code).	66†	61	5	...	†Sixty-seven deaths.
4	Rash or negligent act ...	34	37	...	3	
	Suicide					
1	By cutting throats	7	6	1	...	
2	,, drowning	9	12	...	3	
3	,, hanging	10	8	2	...	
4	,, stabbing	1	...	1	...	
5	,, jumping out of a window, building, etc.	18	10	8	...	
6	,, lying on railway line in front of train in motion.	6	7	...	1	
7	,, opium, arsenic and other poisons.	53‡	57	...	4	‡Fifty-five deaths.
8	,, shooting	2	...	2	...	
9	,, burning	7	7	...	...	
10	,, knocking head against a wall, etc.	...	...	...	...	
	Accidental Deaths					
1	Accidents on board the ships ...	14	11	3	...	
2	,, by mill machinery ...	6	9	...	3	
3	,, ,, railway trains ...	81§	69	12	...	§Eighty-two deaths.
4	,, ,, tram cars ...	11	7	4	...	
5	,, ,, motor cars, taxi cars, lorries, trolleys, etc.	56	45	11	...	
6	,, ,, being knocked down by run-away horses.	...	...	...	...	
7	,, ,, blasting operations.	...	3	...	3	
8	,, ,, drowning ...	20‖	27	...	7	‖Twenty-one deaths.

Serial No.	Verdicts—Cause of death	Total number of Inquests during the year 1928	Total number of Inquests during the year 1927	Increase during the year 1928	Decrease during the year 1928	Remarks
	Accidental Deaths—contd.					
9	Accidents by poisoning ...	17	12	5	...	
10	,, ,, suffocation ...	5*	7	...	2	* Six deaths.
11	,, ,, burns ...	70†	66	4	...	† Seventy-two deaths.
12	,, ,, falling from houses, buildings, etc.	37	27	10	...	
13	,, ,, falling from scaffolding, ladders, etc.	6	15	...	9	
14	,, ,, injuries by carts, carriages, etc.	12	9	3	...	
15	,, ,, fall of bales of cotton, bags of grain, etc.	8	10	...	2	
16	,, ,, fall of rocks, stones, hills, etc.	2	1	1	...	
17	,, ,, fall of metal plates, iron girders, etc.	7	4	3	...	
18	,, ,, fall of houses, buildings, etc.	2‡	9	...	7	‡ Three deaths.
19	,, ,, scalds	16	10	6	...	
20	,, ,, electrocuted ...	4	10	...	6	
21	,, ,, Hydrophobia, snake bites, etc. ...	2	2	...	...	
22	,, ,, fall on roads ...	4	8	...	4	
23	Miscellaneous	36	44	...	8	
	Deaths otherwise caused					
1	Still born	...	...	...	...	
2	Natural causes	41	31	10	...	
3	Judicial strangulation ...	...	...	...	...	
4	Found dead	6	7	...	1	
5	Found drowned	18	20	...	2	
	Total ...	696	669	...	...	

Note.—There were in all 155 sittings of adjourned inquests during the year 1928 as compared with 125 during the year 1927. In 113 cases inquests were unnecessary as *post-mortem* examination showed that the deaths were due to natural causes.

B. N. ATHAVLE,
Coroner of Bombay.

Bombay, 14th January 1929.

Statement showing the offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1928.

Serial No.	Offences	Number of persons arrested	Convicted	Discharged	Result of persons convicted: Sent to Reformatory, or Boys' Industrial Home or certified schools	Imprisoned	Flogged	Fined	Bound over to be of good behaviour	Admonished and discharged	Pending at the close of the year	Remarks
1	Theft ...	152	120	24	48	1	...	4	61	6	8	
2	House-breaking and theft.	16	8	3	2	...	...	1	4	1	5	
3	Criminal breach of trust.	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	
4	Grievous hurt ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
5	Hurt ...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
6	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	7	4	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	
7	Kidnapping ...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	Rape ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	Cheating ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	Municipal Act, 1888 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
11	Public Conveyances Act.	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	
12	Cruelty to animals ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
13	Gambling ...	13	10	2	2	...	1	3	...	4	1	
14	Bombay Children Act	143*	76	34	61	...	...	...	4	11	31	*Two absconded.
15	Begging for alms ...	17	11	2	3	...	...	...	6	2	4	
16	Obstruction by squatters.	45	38	2	...	...	...	32	2	4	5	
17	Possession of stolen property.	19	16	3	7	1	...	2	6	...	...	
18	Disorderly behaviour...	4	1	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	2	
19	Wilful trespass ...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	
20	Committing nuisance in streets.	2	2	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	
21	Other offences under the City Police Act.	4	4	...	...	..	...	3	1	...	...	
	Grand Total ...	444	302	79	129	2	1	50	90	30	61	Two absconded.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 1st May 1929.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Table showing the various religious divisions to which offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belong—(Paragraph 19).

—	Religion							
	Europeans		Portuguese and Native Christians		Hindus		Muhammadans	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cognizable ...	949	1	1,669	60	66,796	4,913	41,139	230
Non-cognizable ...	3	...	727	66	11,330	375	10,301	602
Total ...	952	1	2,396	126	78,126	5,288	51,440	832

—	Religion—*contd.*						
	Parsis		Others		Total		Grand Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Cognizable ...	867	31	207	3	111,627	5,238	116,865
Non-cognizable ...	1,734	107	68	...	24,163	1,150	25,313
Total ...	2,601	138	275	3	135,790	6,388	142,178

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 1st May 1929.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE A

(*Paragraph 24*).

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in	
		1927	1928
1	Transport licenses (VII, IV)	1,333	1,262
2	Export licenses	744	814
3	Import licenses	930	940
4	Temporary licenses (XVII)	1,119	1,049
5	Journey licenses (XX)	759	662
6	Possession licenses for arms and ammunition (XVI) ...	5,326	5,372
7	Possession licenses (XIV)	64	74
8	Possession licenses for ·303 bore and ·450 bore ammunition.	22	35
9	Possession licenses for the purpose of target practice (XV).	2	4
10	Permits to public servants	102	89
11	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act).	686	684
12	Dealers' licenses	23	24
13	Licenses to Repairers of arms for stocking spare parts ...	...	1
	Total ...	11,110	11,010

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 1st May 1929.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B

Distribution of licenses in the different communities—(Paragraph 24).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	982	859	404	477	23	32	5	11	9	...	78	...	2,880	1,701
Hindus ...	871	931	497	191	13	168	94	11	12	...	14	1	2,203	1,559
Parsis ...	421	520	302	345	8	36	63	7	8	...	1	2	1,713	1,170
Native Christians .	94	300	14	10	4	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	438	361
Muhammadans ...	196	435	130	97	13	36	29	4	...	1	...	...	941	630
Japanese ...	2	8	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12
Jews ...	6	8	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	17
Total ...	1,972	3,061	1,353	1,122	61	289	192	33	29	1	93	3	8,209	5,450

TABLE B (1)

New licenses—(Paragraph 24).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	233	187	57	111	7	14	2	6	3	...	...	...	620	364
Hindus ...	23	59	25	9	...	12	6	...	3	...	...	1	138	91
Parsis ...	40	37	9	18	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	111	65
Native Christians...	13	21	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	40	26
Muhammadans ...	14	53	2	6	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	79	61
Japanese ...	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Jews ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Total ...	325	360	97	145	8	31	16	6	6	...	...	3	997	615

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 1st May 1929.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE B (2)

Cancelled licenses—(Paragraph 24).

Community	Rifles	Guns	Revolvers	Pistols	Air guns or rifles	Swords	Sword-sticks	Daggers	Kukries	Kattiars	Bayonets	Spears	Total number of arms	Total number of licensed persons
Europeans and Anglo-Indians.	209	175	85	112	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	585	373
Hindus... ...	12	61	19	10	2	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	111	79
Parsis	23	29	13	20	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	92	56
Native Christians.	5	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	12
Muhammadans ...	15	30	7	5	2	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	69	31
Japanese ...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
Jews	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total ...	265	310	125	148	7	10	12	3	...	...	1	...	881	557

TABLE B (3)

Manner of disposal of arms mentioned in B (2)—(Paragraph 24).

——	Arms	Licenses
Deposited in office	113	68
Sold or handed over to authorised persons	245	124
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased licensees ...	1	1
Left India	213	146
Life licenses issued or held under exemptions ...	12	9
No trace	24	19
Licenses renewed by outside authorities	273	190
Total ...	881	557

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 1st May 1929.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE C

Explosives—(Paragraph 24).

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Forms in which licenses were issued	Number of licenses granted in	
			1927	1928
1	Manufacture, possession and sale ...	A	19	19
2	Possession and sale	B	410	412
3	Possession	C	3	3
4	Do.	F	1	...
5	Licenses in form "E" (*Bona fide* blasting purposes).	E	12	7
6	General transport licenses ...	II	46	53
7	Magazine buildings	J	9	8
		Total ...	500	502

TABLE D

Petroleum—(Paragraph 24).

Serial No.	Description of licenses	Number of licenses granted in	
		1927	1928
1	General Import licenses	19	15
2	Special transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	52	56
3	General transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	25	23
4	Special transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum...	...	4
5	General transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum .	3	3
6	Possession licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	142	140
7	Possession licenses for non-dangerous petroleum ...	1	1
8	Possession and transport (motor owner's licenses) ...	21	21
9	Carbide of Calcium possession and transport licenses ...	23	28
	Total ...	286	291

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 1st May 1929.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

TABLE F

(Paragraph 24).

Nature of accidents	Total number of accidents		How distributed						
			Passengers		Pedestrians	In collision with			Total
	1928	1928	Alighting	Boarding		Tram cars	Motor cars	Carts and other vehicles	
Slight accidents	272	301	92	53	108	2	13	33	301
Serious	33	23	9	3	8	...	...	3	23
Fatal	5	11	4	2	5	...	...	...	11
Total for 1928 ...	...	335	105	58	121	2	13	36	335
Total for 1927 ...	310	...	95	33	144	2	9	27	310

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered.

Year	Bogie single deck	Bogie double deck	Bogie and trailer	Single truck	Single truck double deck	Single truck trains	Single truck double deck and trailers	Car mileage	Unit mileage
1927	59	48	7	15	164	...	9,111,058	5,610,817	
1928	59	48	7	15	164	...	8,501,015	5,280,032	

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 1st May 1929.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

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on 22 July, 2017

Table showing the variations in the strength of the Bombay City Police (Paragraph 27).

—	Inspectors	Deputy Inspectors	Sergeants	Sub-Inspectors	Jemadars	Head-Constables	Constables
PERMANENT							
Increase							
For combined patrol and fixed post system (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1774/2 dated 14th April 1928)	...	...	...	...	...	9	158
Temporary staff for the Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazagaon, Bombay, made permanent (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 3939/2 dated 23rd June 1928)	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Leave reserve for Indian cadre of officers (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 3774/2 dated 28th June 1928)	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Increase in the staff for combined patrol and fixed post system (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1774/2 dated 2nd July 1928) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Additional staff for Worli Development area (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 3958/2 dated 7th July 1928)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Additional unarmed guard for Imperial Bank of India (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 3860/2 dated 7th July 1928 and Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 3860/2 dated 23rd July 1928)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Additional staff for traffic duty (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4266/2 dated 14th September 1928)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Additional staff for Harbour patrol (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1290/2 dated 21st November 1928)	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	14	192
Decrease							
Reduction in the Dock Police (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 1290/2 dated 26th January 1928)	...	...	...	...	...	8	35
Net increase (Permanent) ...	...	...	...	1	...	6	157
TEMPORARY							
Increase							
One Deputy Inspector for Criminal Investigation Department (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4560/2 dated 9th November 1928) ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease							
Temporary staff for the Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazagaon, made permanent (*vide* Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 3939/2 dated 23rd June 1928) *vide* increase above in the permanent strength	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Total ...	...	+1	...	...	...	−1	−7

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 1st May 1929.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

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